

# Darkes' Journal

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLI.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

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F. & L. W. GRANT.

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## A. WOODS,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## M. J. TURNLEY,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

## SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah, Fulton, and Gwinnett.

With thanks for the favor he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended practice will be of great service to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, at any time for a reasonable fee, are invited to call on him for a law suit, with its trials of troubles, expenses, and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

W. M. HAMES. J. M. CALDWELL.

## HAMES & CALDWELL,

## Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections,

May 15-1874-1-1

C. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.

## ELLIS & MARTIN,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and are ready to be called to the bar in the counties of the 10th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

May 15-1874-1-1

## H. L. STEVENSON,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## J. D. ARNOLD,

## SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and

scientific manner. Charges very moderate.

J. D. ARNOLD.

The Thieves of Paris.

The thieves of Paris, like the Parisian police, have long been supposed to be preternaturally acute. A thief of Bois-Colombes has lately proved how much he could excel either. M. Bourdais owns a piece of property in the place indicated, which two years ago he rented to an eligible tenant. M. Bourdais dwelt in another place, and for a year and a half his rent was sent to him with the most perfect regularity. No landlord could ask for a better tenant. At the end of eighteen months M. Bourdais received no remittance, and wrote many times to see what was the trouble. He received no answer. Finally, after some months' delay, he determined to go to Bois-Colombes, and upon arriving there what was his surprise to find that nothing of his "place" remained but the ground itself. He sought diligently for his house, but alas! he had no house; it had been dismantled, demolished, and removed. In a rage he laid his grievance before the police, who are probably now searching for the dwelling with the best quality of microscopes. The police are, however, doing better work on a more crying evil than the theft of houses, and are at present diligently seeking to close some of the gaming houses of the capital, and thereby advertising some of them which have hitherto not been generally known to the public.

A single sigh breathed from the bottom of a hardened heart is a loud cry in the ear of God.

Why are many people like eggs? Because they are too full of themselves to hold anything else.

Now, Doctor," exclaimed Jack, merrily, "let me take the reins while you

### SOME DAY.

Some day earth will know no gloom,  
Some day faith will rise from sleep,  
Some day men will cease to weep;  
When the path of life is rough,  
Some day death will cry, enough!  
Some day water will be wine,  
Some day we will be changed to weak,  
Some day captives will not pine,  
Some day deepest wounds will heal,  
Some day, with its sweet decree,  
Made imprisoned Joseph free;  
Some day, some day, envy dies,  
Long ago the spirit spoke,  
Changing into purple dye,  
Jewish David's shepherd cloak,  
Making Saul, erst fierce and fleet,  
Follow on with lingering feet.  
Some day must the aloe bloom,  
Fruit will grow upon the palm,  
Some day light will vanish gloom,  
Some day pain will find a balm;  
Some day eyes will not be wet,  
Some day, some day will come yet.

### Not Proven.

#### CHAPTER I.

There were few prettier pictures than that disclosed in the old rectory-garden on that bright winter-morning. Tip-toe, her arms raised to the branch of growing holly, her glossy hair falling from her fair face, her violet eyes sparkling, was Jack, the Rector's son, the Rector, though within a few feet of her, watching her efforts with much amusement and a vast amount of admiration, stood Thomas Mildmay, a hand-some young muscular Christian, attired in a tweed suit and felt hat. Suddenly the latter burst forth:

"It is the Rector's daughter.

And she has grown so dear, so dear,  
That I would be the jewel  
That trembles in her ear.

"Don't be so absurd, Tom," interrupted the lady. "You are a gallant gentleman, truly, to see a female in distress, and not aid her."

"Have I not offered six times at least,  
May, and been refused?"

"And will be again, sir. This is the most lovely piece of holly I have seen this season, and I am determined that no other fingers than mine shall touch it until I give it to my dear Jack when he comes home this evening. May Westleigh. He had never doubted that she knew of and reciprocated his affection. He had come back to find his happiness scattered to the winds.

How he went through the evening that ensued, he never knew. How he calmly kissed the cheek May in all innocence presented to her brother; how quietly he listened to the story of the holly-bough; and how he took Thomas Mildmay's hand, was a mystery he never unravelled. All seemed the act of another person, not himself. Only when he found himself unexpectedly alone with May, just before his absence, while fighting for that fortune he had realized, amid care and trouble, one idea had upheld him—the returning to England and marrying May Westleigh. He had never doubted that she knew of and reciprocated his affection. He had come back to find his happiness scattered to the winds.

For some moments his emotion was great for words. Then, embracing her tenderly, he exclaimed:

"Heaven bless you for those comforting words, my darling. But no; you shall not make this sacrifice; you shall not bear a name shadowed by such a verdict, which implies my guilt, not sufficiently proved for the law to punish, but equally guilty."

Two years had elapsed, during which no intelligence had been heard of John Westmacott. When he arrived, one stormy night, the anniversary of John Westmacott's disappearance, the inmates of the rectory were aroused by the deep, melancholy boom of the minute-gun. It was a sound unfortunately too often heard on that wild, rugged north coast; but its frequency did not deter the inhabitants from quitting their beds, anxious to render aid.

The Rector was among the first to encourage and reward. On this night, despite his persuasions, for she had grown very delicate, May, her plaid wrapped around her, accompanied him.

The beach, crowded with men, presented an animated scene. Beyond the spectroscope the new star gave a very strange account of itself. It was found to be emitting the same sort of light as other stars; but besides that light, it emitted such light as comes from intensely heated vapors. Among the vapors in that star thus (for the time) intensely hot, were hydrogen, the vapors of the metals sodium and magnesium, and a vapor known to be present in enormous quantities in our sun's atmosphere, and a vapor known to be present in the sun during times of total eclipse. All these vapors, and our sun, and it is very probable that if anything caused our sun to blaze out with greatly increased light and heat, folks living on a world circling round some other star would find the same peculiarities in our sun's light as we have found in the light of the new star in the Swan. What caused that star to blaze out in that strange way, we do not know. We should like to know, because we might then determine whether the cause which had so disturbed that sun might not be one from which our own sun may one day suffer. Whatever the cause was, its effects did not last very long. In a week the new star had sunk to the fifth magnitude, in another week to the sixth, and in another the second star, which, (December 15th) it was very slowly diminished, and is still (January 5th) above the eighth magnitude.

"The boat is done for," said the Rector, regarding it. "Hail, praise heaven, before all are saved."

"No, no! O, papa, in mercy, look, ere May, catching his arm. "There is yet one on board who has been left behind."

Her words attracted every eye on the beach, and there, holding to the shroud, was visible the figure of a man. The next instant he had plunged into the boiling sea.

"He would swim it. It is impossible," ejaculated the Doctor. The boat is useless. We have no means to help him, unless any here would risk their lives to meet him with a rope."

"He moved away. She tried to catch him, but for once he was deaf to her voice. The outer door banged, and straining over the snow, Thomas Mildmay followed John Westmacott, who with a persistence for which an old tutor could not account, refused a bed by her companion, whose arm quickly encircled her dainty waist as he caught her in his arms and pressed her to his bosom.

"O dearest you!" he exclaimed in concern, "why did you not permit me?"

"Because," answered May, a little pale, "I said no one should touch this branch, but myself, Tom, and no one shall. But see!" and she held the holly towards him—"there is blood upon it, and it is a bad omen."

He glanced at the bough, and truly, fallen on it, as bright as the berries themselves, were the crimson drops.

"Bad omen, May!" he laughed, wrapping her wounded finger in his handkerchief. "What childlessness! Why, you are absolutely pale. 'Tis my word, young master, Jack is already making jealous."

"But?" he questioned, fondly regarding her.

"I am sure you love me so truly that, were you jealous of any one, I imagine that you would not be answerable for your actions."

He caught her in his arms and pressed a kiss upon her smooth cheek.

"My darling, you are right," he replied gravely, in his turn. "I thought I should lose you, or another was seeking to win you from me; think I should either kill him or myself."

"Now you are going," she laughed, taking his arm and they moved over the crisp, frosty lawn to the quiet old rectory, a very Jack in the green of ivy which encircled its highest gables. But, even during the embrace, May had kept the holly branch from coming in contact with Thomas Mildmay, and did so still. Was this an omen too?

#### CHAPTER II.

Not proven. That was the verdict.

John Westmacott, there was good reason to believe, had been murdered, and by Thomas Mildmay. The two young men had quitted the rectory together, each bound for the village.

Only one, however, Thomas Mildmay, had arrived at the inn, his clothes disordered, his manner agitated. The next morning John Westmacott was missing.

It was here that Thomas Mildmay overtook John Westmacott. What passed between them we need not minutely relate. It was accusation and refutation first, which was steadily followed by angry words, blended with threats. Then there was a blow, a sharp, short struggle, and one man quitted the spot, while the other lay on the river's bank, with his face on the snow, motionless and still—by his side a spray of the holly-bough—May Westleigh that morning had gathered.

It was a terrible suspense—to none much so to May, who leaned half fainting, yet too anxious to lose consciousness, on her father's arm.

A quarter of an hour, and the signal was given. "All is quiet," it was.

"Bernadotte has been flying for the garter," adding that his Swedish majesty was not to get it. At the present moment a decided majority of the kings are entitled to wear this highly prized decoration, but the kings of Spain and Sweden are as yet left out in the cold. The only foreign princes, not actually reigning sovereigns, who are Knights of the Garter, are the crown prince of Germany and his son, prince Louis, of Hesse, and prince Christian, of Schleswick-Holstein. Three out of these are heirs to crowns. The Duke of Cumberland has worn a crown, and is, moreover, a lineal descendant of George II, and by a statute passed on the 17th of January, 1805, the order is to consist of the sovereign and twenty-five knights.

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# The Republican.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1877.

## The Grange Fair.

The County Grange publishes the Premium List of their next Annual Fair this early in order to give everybody time to be ready to compete for prizes when it comes off in October.

The coming Fair promises to be a vast improvement on the one of last year, in every respect, as creditable as that was, for the Managers have greatly profited by the experience of that one. It will be noticed that they offer a much larger and more valuable list of premiums this year, which, it is hoped will attract greater competition and a larger crowd.

The Fair will be held on the beautiful and suitable grounds of the Grange College, and the spacious building thereon will be utilized for the display of many articles that require shelter.

Water will be conveyed from the town directly to the fair grounds, and a great many conveniences added to those of the Fair held last year.

In addition to the present list, it has been ascertained that quite a number of public-spirited gentlemen will offer special premiums of from twenty-five dollars down, which will be published in due time.

Parties who intend to compete for prizes had better preserve this copy of the REPUBLICAN, containing the Premium List, as we do not know that we shall publish it again.

## Hayes' Southern Patronage.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Administration appears to be of a somewhat doubtful mind as to Southern patronage. Most of the men led by armed Sulis, presented themselves before the palace to demand the dismissal of the minister and recall of Midhat Pasha. The Sultan fled to a fortress on the Asiatic side. The military dispersed the crowd—wounding many Christians fled out of the city, and many Europeans took refuge on board ship. Consternation was general.

BUCHAREST, May 28.—Two young Russian engineers attempted to reach a Turkish monitor on the Danube with torpedos, but were discovered and driven off by a heavy fire. They returned at 3 o'clock in the morning in two ships, carrying small chain torpedos, filled with dynamite. They secured the chain across the monitor's bow and fired it by means of electricity, when the monitor disappeared.

Another account of the destruction of the monitor: It was one of the most daring deeds ever recorded. A small detachment of Russian soldiers left the northern shore of the Danube in a number of small boats. The night was very dark, they were engaged in search of the monitor before being discovered. When finally observed in the sentinels on board, they were challenged. The Major replied in Turkish, "Friends." The Turks not satisfied, commenced firing in the direction of Matchin. Not knowing where the boats came from, the shot flew wide. During the firing several Russian soldiers plunged into the water, swam silently to the vessel, and threw the torpedos in close contact with her bottom. After it had been securely fastened the men returned to the neighboring shore, and the monitor was blown in the air, and all on board perished.

The Russians seem preparing to cross at Galatz. They are sounding the river and a number of rams have arrived, and it was unanimously decided by about 300 whites and blacks that they should be hanged. A gallows was erected and the murderers were hanged with trice chains. The colored participants in the lynching, threw the lifeless bodies into an old field to rot, and it was with great difficulty that the whites could persuade them to permit a burial. The culprits met their fate feelingly and sneeringly, glorying in the dead and taunting their executioners.

## Fight with the Indians.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 28.—Last Friday morning before daylight Mrs. H. C. Chambliss, of Stewart county, was murdered by three negroes of the neighborhood. They fired fences and drove her husband from the house. The negroes then proceeded to the house to rob, and were met by Mrs. Chambliss, a beautiful woman aged 18 years, armed with a gun. One of the negroes, Jerry Snell, took the gun from her and lodged its contents in her head, causing her death instantly. The negroes burned the corn crib and fled. They were pursued and captured.

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**CHICAGO, May 29.—**Lieutenant Alfred M. Fuller, who brought the news of the Battle of General Miles' Indiana fight, says fourteen dead Indians were counted upon the field, and many others are known to have been killed and wounded. Fifty-four lodges with contents were taken. Cavalry found many new agency goods and saddles, guns, off-saddle clothing, &c., taken from the 7th cavalry in the Carter fight. This band of Indians were Minne-Jans led by Louis Ugar.

The New York Herald has a full account of this fight. Gen. Miles says the Indians on Mudgy creek, a branch of the Rosebud, Miles lost four killed and ten wounded. The French Indians were left on the field. Four hundred and fifty ponies and two hundred saddle horses were captured.

**TENNESSEE.**—The special correspondent of the New York Times, who has been traveling through the South, says: "The expressions of leading newspapers can always be taken as fairly indicating popular opinion, feeling, and sentiment; and, as I have intimated, there is not in the cotton States to-day a leading newspaper that does not rejoice at the solid victory of the Southern Democratic party. And looking at the matter from a Southern standpoint, why should the vote referred to be divided? What have the Southern Democrats to gain by disorganization? It is not usual for votes to be dispersed to separate when they have been defeated. The Democrats have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations. They have triumphed where they anticipated disaster, and they would be more or less than human if they did not press forward to fresh victories and still greater conquests."

**A TREASURE TROVE.**—The Turkish funds having given out, the Sheik-ul-Islam has sent a commission to the Sheriff of Mecca to demand a fat contribution from the treasure of Islam, a fund composed of the offerings of pilgrims at the shrine of the prophet, over which the Sheriff of Mecca stands guard. It is understood that when the Mahomedan faith is in danger, this treasure must be used to defend it. As it has been accumulated for 462 years, some French writer estimates that the sum amounts to \$120,000,000.—*Advertiser Journal.*

In the present Turkish Parliament the religious sects are as various as the languages spoken. In the Chamber alone there are Mahomedans, Greek Unitarians, Bulgarian Unitarians, Roman Catholics, Armenians, Catholics, Armenian Unitarians, Chaldean and Syrian Sectarians, Protestants, Jews, Maronites and Druse. Among the Druzes there are three days per week as Sabbath. Friday by the Mahomedans, Saturday by the Jews and Sunday by the others.

## WAR NEWS.

LONDON, May 26.—The Times says present indications strengthen the conclusion that no important events will occur on the continent till the middle of the month in position of the banks of the river.

A strong corps will be formed on the entire route composed of the Romanians and two Russian divisions. This force will move up the Turkish side of the Tisza and turn the left flank of the Balkan line by a movement on Sopots and Philippopolis. This column would have a friendly country on the right from which to draw supplies.

The Russian army which captured Ardanuc was seventy thousand strong. Portions of this force reinforced the Russians before Batoum which is seriously imperilled.

Russia will respect neutrality of Serbia. Her independence is a matter which can only be settled by agreement of great powers.

Some Russian vessels from American ports will return to Cronstadt, and others will anchor off Gibraltar to intercept vessels with contraband of war for Turkey.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says the proclamation of a holy war looks like yielding to the popular demand, which has been growing louder daily—that the Sultan join the army. The proposal that the Sultan quit Constantinople has naturally raised the question whether it is safe to leave behind a Parliament which is becoming more difficult to manage and which, moreover, has the whole population of Constantinople with it. It is no wonder, therefore, that Constantine, during the last few days, has been engaged with the most strenuous efforts to get out of the difficulty by a compromise, a coup, &c., etc. It is felt even at the place that Mukhtar Pasha's incapacity necessitates his recall, yet a fresh attempt of the Chamber in this case, to directly influence the course of affairs, may mature the Porte's resolution to check interference by prorogation at least.

**VIENNA, May 26.—**Alvandblatt says Thursday's demonstration in Constantinople was a success, the preparations made, presented themselves before the palace to demand the dismissal of the minister and recall of Midhat Pasha.

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## Cathoum County Agricultural Fair.

### PREMIUM LIST FOR 1877.

#### CLASS A.

##### Horses, Mules and Jacks.

1 Best Stallion, 4 years old and over, cup \$6 00

2 Best Stallion, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

3 Best Brood Mare, 4 years old and over, cup 5 00

4 Best Brood Mare, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

5 Best Filly, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

6 Best Filly, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

7 Best Gelding, 3 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

8 Best Gelding, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

9 Best rearing colt, horse or mare, Alabama raised, cup 3 00

10 Best spring colt, horse or mare, Alabama raised, cup 3 00

11 Best pair match carriage horses, style and form considered, cup 5 00

12 Best single harness horse or mare, cup 5 00

13 Best saddle horse or mare, style and form considered, cup 4 00

14 Best colt, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

15 Best Jack, 4 years old and over, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

16 Best John, 4 years old and over, cup 4 00

17 Best pair match mule in harness, cup 5 00

18 Best mule, any age, cup 5 00

19 Best mule, 3 years old, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

20 Best mule, 2 years old, Alabama raised, cup 3 00

21 Best mule, 1 year old, Alabama raised, cup 3 00

22 Best weaning mule, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

23 Best weanling, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

24 Best weanling, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

25 Best weanling, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

26 Best weanling, Alabama raised, cup 5 00

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# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Several weddings are on the tap.

Our ROLL OF HONOR will be published next week.

Mr. Hammond is having the front of his hotel cleaned.

The farmers throughout the county are in great need of rain.

Spring chickens are arriving in the market and being sold at 12 cents.

The State Grange Fair is to be held in Montgomery some time in October.

The Town Council on Monday last unanimously elected Matt Pruitt, Esq., Marshal of the town for the ensuing year.

The health of Jacksonville was never better. There is not a serious case of sickness in the town. The health in the county is also excellent.

Mr. Roberts, of the Oxford Tribune, paid us a flying visit on Monday last. There seems to be some attraction for him in or near Jacksonville.

We are glad to see Dr. Miller W. Francis on the streets again, much improved in health, though he has lost his voice and only converses in a whisper.

County Court was in session Tuesday. But one case was called. The defendant was charged with striking a negro woman. He pled guilty, and was fined \$10.

Corn is very scarce in this section. Farmers are buying from the merchants. Rowan & Co. sold a car load in one day last week. It is selling at one dollar per bushel.

It is proposed to call a meeting of citizens, at an early day, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of building, by subscription, a cotton factory in or near Jacksonville.

The gill-net seiners, who did not care much about catching fish by that process, because they were too easily caught, returned from Nesbit's pond with a few dream last Monday.

We are sorry to hear a report from Mr. S. McCollum, 8 miles west of this place, that grasshoppers in great numbers are destroying his cotton, and hope that their devastations may be confined to a small locality.

The hotels are ready to receive visitors from the low country at such low rates that it would be cheaper for the people from that section to spend the summer here, where the mountain breezes keep the air cool, than at home.

Hon. T. A. Walker has returned to his home in this place, from a visit to Arkansas hot springs. He experienced little or no benefit from the springs; but his many friends will be pleased to learn that he has improved considerably since his return.

Cotton factories have been doing pretty well of late. The Sagamore Mills, of Fall River, Mass., have earned 22 per cent. upon their capital during the past six months, says the St. Louis Republican. Really there is nothing very encouraging in this.

New Process of SAVING MEAT.—When it is smoked, take down and pack, on a layer of corn cobs—skin down, and cover each layer with pulverized charcoal and cobs, covering the top with the same. Not a bug, fly or other thing will disturb it. It will be kept sweet and dry. This receipt is furnished by S. Woodruff, of this county, who has tried it and never known it to fail.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE.—The senior editor of this paper visited Oxford on Thursday 24th ult., in attendance on the meeting of the Calhoun County Grange. The meeting was fully attended by delegates, and much important business harmoniously transacted, among which was the purchase and transfer of Calhoun College to Calhoun County Grange. The people of Oxford seemed hopeful and cheerful, and business quite lively for this season of the year. We were informed that there was but one house in the town unoccupied, and that only because it was not in a condition to live in. A part of our time we were a guest in the excellent hotel kept by S. C. Kelly, Esq., and a part with our old friend, and worthy and useful citizen, D. P. Gurnell. The delegates to the Grange, and others in attendance, were furnished with an excellent and sumptuous dinner and supper by the ladies of Oxford and vicinity, a number of whom attended the session of the Grange. After dinner, while we sat and meditated, (for we had to rest) it was with a slight shade of sadness that we reflected that at our age we could not be expected to love any one woman as passionately as we had and did in early life; yet we had the consolation of knowing that we made ample amends for this by entertaining respect, esteem and admiration for them all.

Favorable reports of crop prospects generally were made, especially that of wheat. We were shown a lot in Oxford, town in wheat by S. K. Borders, Esq., containing about three-fourths of an acre, which is certainly the finest we have ever seen in the State. Mr. D. D. Draper, a good judge and excellent farmer, expressed the opinion that it would make at the rate of forty bushels to the acre. Dr. S. C. Williams had a large lot adjoining, upon which was growing an excellent crop of wheat. He informed us that he had put it in wheat five years in succession, and made two crops every year, following his wheat with peas and corn, and then sowing wheat the same Fall. The present fine crop he attributed to the fertilizing properties of the peas, as he had used but little manure. Facts like these ought to convince all our farmers that it will pay to fertilize their lands, and take more

## The Picnic at Weaver's Station.

The sun rose on Saturday morning bright and clear; a light breeze sprang up about 9 o'clock and gently fanned the faces of the hundreds from all parts of the county, on their way to the Sunday School picnic, at Weaver's Station, Jacksonville, sent a large delegation. Carriage after carriage fled down the road that led to the picnic grounds, loaded with little children, and large ones too, all with faces beaming with happiness in the enjoyment of the present, and in anticipating the pleasure that was to come. We heard of no accident occurring to any of the numerous vehicles that went from here, all arriving on the grounds in safety, and on time. When the party with which we went reached there an immense crowd had already assembled, composed of the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday Schools of Oxford, the Sunday School of Weaver's Station in a body, and delegations from all, or nearly all, the Sunday Schools in the county, beside a large number of older persons from all parts of the county. Bathers with various devices floated above the throng, and by the inscriptions upon them indicated the schools represented. We went forward to where we heard a brass band discharging sweet music, and was surprised to find the arrangements for the accommodation of visitors so complete. A large stand had been erected in a splendid grove of oaks, whose foliage completely shut out the heat of the sun. The stand was carpeted and fastened with flags and flowers. Some of the larger trees were also festooned with evergreens and flowers, as were a number of arches that had been erected adjacent to the seats which had been placed in front of the stand and which seated about twelve hundred persons. Within a hundred yards of the stand a bold spring furnished an abundance of cool water for the throng. A brook wended its circuitous way through the grove, and its banks afforded many a retreat for the numerous couples who found more pleasure in a *tete-a-tete* discussing love, poetry, music and flowers, than in either listening to the Sabbath School addresses or mixing with the crowd. At about 10 o'clock Mr. J. M. Ledbetter, Superintendent of Weaver's Station Sunday School, and Master of Ceremonies, sounded his little bell, and silence reigned. An earnest prayer was offered up to the Most High by Rev. Mr. Stevenson, after which interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Jacksonville, Mr. Ward and Mr. Abner Williams, of Oxford.

The exercises were varied by songs from the Sabbath School Children and by music from the Oxford Cornet Band, which was rendered in an artistic and skillful manner. When the programme for the day had been completed, so far as the exercises at the stand were concerned, the immense crowd broke up into knots, and the many good things to eat that had been hidden away in baskets, were brought out, and every soul on the ground had an opportunity of enjoying an excellent dinner. We know of several who ate dinners at half a dozen different places. All you had to do to be overwhelmed with invitations to dine, was to separate yourself from the crowd, lean against a tree, and look lonesome, and some one would come bounding toward you with an invitation.

Owing to the fact that we had to wait until Friday 2 o'clock for the last of the Premium List copy, we failed to get off the REPUBLICAN to subscribers on that day as usual. But we mail it on Saturday, our regular publication day.

We are prepared to print election tickets with great rapidity on our fast Jobber, and will be happy to take orders from the candidates whenever they begin the circulation of these important little slips among their friends.

The name of Joseph A. Jones is added to the list of candidates for County Treasurer this week.

DR. J. R. GARRETT, who has practiced medicine in West Alabama for the last ten years, we understand, has concluded to locate in this place, and will be here in a short time.

We are prepared to print election tickets with great rapidity on our fast Jobber, and will be happy to take orders from the candidates whenever they begin the circulation of these important little slips among their friends.

GREENE'S GALLERY will close very soon—Business.

DR. J. R. GARRETT, who has practiced medicine in West Alabama for the last ten years, we understand, has concluded to locate in this place, and will be here in a short time.

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## AGRICULTURAL

THINNING FRUIT.—Any one who will take a walk through our fruit markets in the fall will not be surprised at the low prices which usually prevail; if one half of the fruit was kept back, and only the best and most perfect specimens sent, they would command as much as is usually obtained for the whole, and a saving of one-half would be effected. We find the following good advice in the American Agriculturist: "That this severe thinning will change the bearing year there is sufficient testimony, but there is one point on which we lack evidence—will it pay? If any of our friends have tried thinning to induce annual bearing, or to reverse the bearing year on full-grown trees, we ask the half of many others who they will give their results. With young orchards, just coming into bearing, the case is very different, and where will take the pains, and give the young trees the needed care, can make their orchard bear annually. The education of the trees must begin with their first fruiting, as the first excessive crop, though small in itself, starts the tree on the wrong track. When the trees are young the quantity of fruit to be removed will be within reach. Of course the cultivation of the soil must not be neglected, but a healthy growth maintained. Whoever will start right with his orchard, and treat it fairly, will have no reason to complain. Among the varieties of apples that are naturally annual bearers, though they may be started into bearing biennially, or not at all, are: 'Ananader,' 'Soh. of Wine,' 'Grimes Golden,' 'Comice,' 'Pippin,' 'Apples of great excellence,' 'Milan,' 'Minkies,' 'Rowles' Junet, for the South; 'Bononi,' 'Hubbardton,' 'Nonessch,' 'Domine,' 'Highy Sweet,' and 'English Sweet' ('Bansdell's Sweet' at the South). If any of our fruit growers can add to this list of annual bearers, we hope they will do so."

CUTTING POTATOES.—One of the most prolific questions for farm club discussion is whether cutting the sets has any effect in decreasing the vitality or size of the crop. A few years ago the theory was advanced and strongly advocated that nothing but the largest potatoes should be used, and that to prevent deterioration of the product these should be placed in boxes, and covered with three feet of earth; the main advantage of this theory was a dealer in good potatoes, and of kinds which then commanded a high price, and the ill-natured were in the habit of attributing his theory to a desire to effect a sale, as it was found that the practice involved a large increase in the amount of seed used. We think it may be set down as a rule that a ripe and well-developed eye is the best guide in picking good tubers, and that the deterioration which usually follows the continued placing of small seed is caused more by the fact that they are not fully matured than to their size. All that is required either of the whole tuber or of the pieces attached to the eye is to nourish the shoot until the proper roots are formed, and after that it can obtain its nourishment from the soil. What have our readers to say on this subject?

A CORRESPONDENT of *Nature*, residing in New Zealand, communicates to that journal several instances of the transmission of habits to offspring in animals. One instance that of a mare which would wander away from the "mold" of her litter, and when she belonged always seeking one particular stable. When released from work she would make off to her favorite feeding-ground by herself. One of her progeny some years after showed a similar liking for solitude. Again, a valuable mare was an incorrigible klacker; she transmitted her special vice to her offspring. Peculiarly in the form of the hoof has been transmitted to generation after generation. The author stated that a particular strain of Dutch horses in which he had in his possession for thirty years always showed a desire for rambling, and this too, under the difficulty of meeting with much persecution when straying beyond their range.

## Pre-Christian Tomb.

The tombs of Italy are the great storehouses of antiquity. The buried dead were adorned with costly jewelry, and about the bodies were placed exquisite vases and other works of art. The tomb at Vulci, in Etruria, once contained a number of my antiquities. I visited it one day, says Signor Castellani, and shall never forget the sight. It is many feet under ground (the entrance being a damp or wet joint, will often convert a man into a water-bottle). The air is thin, and he is obliged to keep close upon him, is very likely to suffer from a pronounced fit of sickness at the stomach after he leaves the ring.

## Evening at Home.

When the evening lamps are lighted, says an exchange, the children now gather with school books around the table to con the lessons for to-morrow. To many of them the tasks assigned seem dreary and hopeless; definitions are hard to remember; the geography lesson is hard to comprehend and won't stay fixed in the mind; history is dull and dead; arithmetic a hopeless tangle of figures, and grammar more puzzling than any possible conundrum. The little folk need help; they need cheer and encouragement, and who should be so ready, so willing, so able to give it as the parent? Even if the parent's education is imperfect, he will bring to the comprehension of the lesson in hand a wider range of knowledge and a broader manner of looking at things than the child can do, and thus greatly aid in the clear comprehension of the lesson to be learned.

## SCIENTIFIC.

**Titanium Chloride for Prism.**—In optical experiments and in spectroscopic work, hollow glass prisms fitted with bisulphite of carbon are frequently employed because of their high refractive power of bisulphite. It possesses, however, several disadvantages, among which are its odor and its wonderful solvent properties. The hollow glass prisms employed are nicely ground to the proper angle and plane, but the moment they are heated, the bisulphite of carbon attacks the cement, whatever it may be, and in most cases soon causes the prism to leak. This necessitates the removal of the liquid after using and refilling the prism each day when it is to be used. Cannot some other dense and highly refractive liquid be substituted for it?

It is our wish to call attention to another liquid of very high refractive power, almost equal to bisulphite of carbon, that may perhaps be substituted for it, as it is free from this solvent action, at least on some substances. Titanium chloride, in fact, is a thousand times greater in density than bisulphite of carbon, and is consequently a disagreeable substance to handle. It has, however, the property of remaining in a bottle or other vessel, even when loosely stoppered, for the reason that the fumes of oxide and oxychloride collect about the mouth of all other crevices completely closing them.

Titanium chloride is prepared in a manner totally analogous to that employed in the chlorides of silicon, aluminum, and some similar substances, namely, the action of dry chlorine gas upon a mixture of titanium oxide and

potassium chlorate.

At a difficult laboratory experiment, it might be produced on a large scale almost as easily as chloride of aluminum, if the demand for it were sufficient.

**Coloring Matter in Toys.**—The Sanitary Department of the British Museum found that the yellow toy balloons sold to children are poisons—that is, the coloring matter consists of one part of chromate of lead and three parts of carbonate of lime; and consequently children being in the habit of applying their mouths to the orifice of these balloons to extract the oil of salivation with their teeth, readily receive a quantity of such poisonous powder into their mouths. These balloons, therefore, should be viewed with suspicion. Many other painted toys should be suspected especially the bright-colored ones, which most always are of a mineral nature, and the colors of the poisons are often injurious to health. As an abundance of good toys without colors or paints can always be obtained, there is no necessity for putting into the hands of children anything of a questionable nature in this line.

**A Norwegian Timber Church.**—There exists in Norway, says the *Building News*, a series of wooden churches of great interest to the antiquary. One of these, situated in the neighborhood of some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in the country, is a strange and fantastic structure, and the several pinnacles at its angles give it the appearance of a Chinese pagoda rather than a Christian church. The building is entirely of pine, the roof and walls being covered with tooth-shaped shingles, protected from the weather by layers of pitch. It possesses nave, chancel, apse, etc., the latter being a square room containing a most curious feature—resembling a large beehive. A covered way, about 3 feet wide, runs all round the church. It is believed to have been erected in the 11th or 12th century, and the resemblance which the mouldings and capitals bear to the English architecture of that date fully bears out this.

**BING Sickness.**—This is not dissimilar from sea sickness; it requires long experience in a ring to overcome the nausea consequent upon going round and round in one direction. One of the most difficult things for a circus rider to overcome is the "ring." One of the first symptoms suffer from it greatly, as, from merely seeing the horses go round and round; but even after years of experience, a ringmaster is to keep the horses up to a certain gait, and not merely to give cues to the clown, and a like, and the like. Only the trots, and a good deal of skill, and some sheets of paper, pour the cake through a pipe made for the purpose of a paper funnel, on the paper, in cakes three inches long and very narrow; sift powdered sugar over the top; bake in a quick oven, and do not take them from the paper until cold.

**ADVICE TO TRAVELERS.**—It is always an unhealthy, as all travel houses, and all the houses of light stops, growth and progress, motels, restaurants, etc., among the children. People lose their appetite in a dark house; and if they become ill they can not get well in it.

**FLANNELS.**—In 1 pound powdered sugar break 12 eggs, and beat together until smooth; then mix with flour, the trots, and a good deal of skill, and some sheets of paper, pour the cake through a pipe made for the purpose of a paper funnel, on the paper, in cakes three inches long and very narrow; sift powdered sugar over the top; bake in a quick oven, and do not take them from the paper until cold.

**TO PREVENT THE CHEARING OF DOORS.**—Apply a little soap to the hinges. Or: Take hard soap, and black lead, equal parts, and apply.

## Thoughts.

Thoughts suggest thoughts, and these thoughts other thoughts, *ad infinitum*. Thought are invisible and more until they are clothed in language, or embodied in words; then they can both be seen and heard. Without thoughts to direct the orator's speech, the author's pen, or the artist's hand, no work could be accomplished, the world would become a dreary waste and man would soon be annihilated.

Thoughts are like diamonds—they sparkle, no matter how rough and unsmooth their setting; and like diamonds, too, they are valued for their brilliancy, and the more highly they are polished the better they shine.

Thoughts belong to their originator, until set free and scattered: then they become public property and can never be collected together again as at first. The only way to keep your thoughts is not to divulge them—not even as a secret!

Thoughts expressed, however, whilst they do no harm, do no good. Like a candle hid under a bushel, they burn, but shed no light. Therefore it is best to divulge your good thoughts; but let your impure and evil ones (if such you have) ever remain in solitary confinement and silence, that they may be smothered and become extinct.

## DOMESTIC.

**BOUILLON.**—The common soup of France, is managed by the artisan's wife in this way: She first lays the meat in her earthen stockpot, and pours water over it to the proportion of about two parts to the meat. She then places it by the side of the fire, where it slowly becomes hot; and as it does so, the heat enlarges the fibre of the meat, dissolves the gelatinous substances which it contains, allows the albumen (or the muscular part) which produces the savor to disengage, and their eyes bright with—what? Stitudes of Homer! "Look—look there!" exclaimed one of the ladies, with the utmost eagerness; "that woman—what part of the soup?"—"the fat,"—"the broth." Thus from the simple circumstance of boiling, in the gentlest manner, a relishing and nutritious soup will be obtained, and a dish of tender and palatable meat; but if the pot be placed and kept over a quick fire the albumen will coagulate, harden the meat, prevent the water from penetrating it, and the osmose from disengaging itself; the result will be a broth without flavor or goodness, a pot, dry and tasteless. Add salt to the proportion of one to the quart, throw in three or four turnips, as many carrots, half a head of celery, two or three leeks, one onion stuck with some cloves, a teaspoonful of pepper corns and a bunch of savory herbs. It will require from four and a half to six hours, according to the quantity.

**SUGAR DRIED PEACHES.**—A housekeeper, who gives what is, in her opinion, the most practicable and delicious mode of escape from the evils of an enormous peach crop. Take the thoroughly ripe, yellow fruit, scald and remove the skins; place the halves on an earthen or suitable metal surface; sprinkle over them a little good sugar, and dry rapidly by a high heat, or they may be scalped in syrup, skinned and dried. Then pack in close boxes, which will keep for years in any climate, provided you keep your fingers off them, for they are really delicious, and are less cloying than common raisins.

**TO MAKE BOOTS AND SHOES DURABLE.**

The durability of the soles of boots may be greatly increased by coating them with a good copal varnish which also has the effect of making them waterproof. Four or five coats must be given, allowing each coat of varnish to dry before the succeeding one is applied. Soles thus treated possess twice the usual durability, and generally outlast the best uppers. The leather uppers of boots or shoes may be rendered soft and waterproof by rubbing them with warm, before the fire, a mixture composed of four ounces of lard and one ounce of resin.

"**Five O'CLOCK TEA.**"—Mistress—*"I really must inquire, Timmins, why the tea comes up so weak of an afternoon?"* Parlor-maid—*"Well, it should not. M'm! Cook, she puts in a spoonful of sugar, which also has the effect of making them waterproof. Four or five coats must be given, allowing each coat of varnish to dry before the succeeding one is applied. Soles thus treated possess twice the usual durability, and generally outlast the best uppers. The leather uppers of boots or shoes may be rendered soft and waterproof by rubbing them with warm, before the fire, a mixture composed of four ounces of lard and one ounce of resin."*

"**What do you take me for, sir?**"—I indignantly asked a young man who had applied the elixir of steamboat for a free pass and had been refused.

"What do I take you for?" replied the clerk, coolly, "why, I'll take you for the regular fare, just the same as any other passenger." Exit young man.

A MOTHER may never find words in which to express the emotions which surge through her heart on finding her babe just dressed in its Sunday best, stirring the contents of a bottle of ink into the coal ashes with the hair-brush, but she will try to, and try with all her might.

**FASCINATING female music teacher, to advise you to get a good piano.**—"I am a young man who had applied the elixir of steamboat for a free pass and had been refused.

"What do I take you for?" replied the clerk, coolly, "why, I'll take you for the regular fare, just the same as any other passenger." Exit young man.

LADY-FINGERS.—In 1 pound powdered sugar break 12 eggs, and beat together until smooth; then mix with flour, the trots, and a good deal of skill, and some sheets of paper, pour the cake through a pipe made for the purpose of a paper funnel, on the paper, in cakes three inches long and very narrow; sift powdered sugar over the top; bake in a quick oven, and do not take them from the paper until cold.

**AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.**—Hearing of a friend having a stone coffin made for himself, exclaiming: "By me sowl, an' that's a good idea! Shure, an' a stone coffin 'ud last a man his lifetime."

Three bachelors in a midland town played a nove-game of cards the other day. The loser was to marry during the year, or support the other two bachelors for the following year.

**FLANNELS.**—Should be washed in tepid water, using no soap unless absolutely necessary, and rinsing in water of the same temperature. They will not shrink.

**TO PREVENT THE CHEARING OF DOORS.**—Apply a little soap to the hinges. Or: Take hard soap, and black lead, equal parts, and apply.

**Thoughts.**

Thoughts suggest thoughts, and these thoughts other thoughts, *ad infinitum*.

Thought are invisible and more until they are clothed in language, or embodied in words; then they can both be seen and heard. Without thoughts to direct the orator's speech, the author's pen, or the artist's hand, no work could be accomplished, the world would become a dreary waste and man would soon be annihilated.

Thoughts are like diamonds—they sparkle, no matter how rough and unsmooth their setting; and like diamonds, too, they are valued for their brilliancy, and the more highly they are polished the better they shine.

Thoughts belong to their originator, until set free and scattered: then they become public property and can never be collected together again as at first.

The only way to keep your thoughts is not to divulge them—not even as a secret!

Thoughts expressed, however, whilst they do no harm, do no good. Like a candle hid under a bushel, they burn, but shed no light. Therefore it is best to divulge your good thoughts; but let your impure and evil ones (if such you have) ever remain in solitary confinement and silence, that they may be smothered and become extinct.

**NIGHT SOUNDS.**

Every one has noticed how many singular sounds are heard at night—noises apparently unexplainable, and consequently mysterious. Many a ghost story has sprung up from an unaccountable noise; many a person been terrified beyond measure by an unexpected sound at midnight. Sir David Brewster gives an excellent account of a mysterious night sound which would have frightened many persons, but which proved innocently harmless when tested by a steady observer. A gentleman heard a strange sound every night soon after getting into bed, his wife heard it also, but not at the time when she retired, a little earlier than he. No probable cause could be assigned, and the effect upon the imagination became rather unpleasant. He found some time afterward that the sound came from a wardrobe which stood near the head of his bed. He almost always opened and closed this wardrobe when undressing, but as the door was little tight he could not quite close it. The door possibly affected by gradual changes of temperature, forced itself open with a sort of dull sound, which was over in an instant. From the lady not being in the habit of using that wardrobe, the mystery became associated with her husband only. Had they given way to imagination and never investigated the affair, another haunted house would have been added to the long row already standing.

**SNOW HOUSES in Labrador.**

Sporting in Labrador involves romantic incidents. When deer are not met with except at so great a distance from a settlement that the night has to be passed in the woods, a comodious snow house is erected in a marvelously brief time by the attendant Esquimaux. They roll small lumps of snow into heavy, compact heaps, which, when shaped into square pieces are placed one over the other until four walls are raised. As it freezes they throw water upon each layer to render the structure more compact. Slid poles are lashed together and laid across the top. Blocks of wood are placed upon them, and the crevices in every direction are filled with soft snow, so that the enclosing the air is sealed. A narrow door is scooped out in front, and the floor pliantly strewn with snow-shoes, skins, and gear. Rudely patched but cozy fare constitutes the covering, and apartment who have ventured into that inhospitable region are that they have slept comfortably and without experiencing cold within these unique places of shelter.

All lay loads on the willing horse.

## HUMOROUS.

**DIFFERENT KINDS OF POKEY.**—Yester-day a gentleman discovered an exquisite poetic gem, and his delight at the discovery invited the attention of two ladies to it. They listened with intent ear while the reader gave voice to the glowing and graceful thoughts of the poet, and when the reading was finished, the gentleman turned to his companions for a word or look of appreciation. He saw their faces glow, their lips part in an intensity of feeling, and their eyes bright with—what? Stitudes of Homer! "Look—look there!" exclaimed one of the ladies, with the utmost eagerness; "that woman—what part of the soup?"—"the fat,"—"the broth." Thus from the simple circumstance of boiling, in the gentlest manner, a relishing and nutritious soup will be obtained, and a dish of tender and palatable meat; but if the pot be placed and kept over a quick fire the albumen will coagulate, harden the meat, prevent the water from penetrating it, and the osmose from disengaging itself; the result will be a broth without flavor or goodness, a pot, dry and tasteless. Add salt to the proportion of one to the quart, throw in three or four turnips, as many carrots, half a head of celery, two or three leeks, one onion stuck with some cloves, a teaspoonful of pepper corns and a bunch of savory herbs. It will require from four and a half to six hours, according to the quantity.

**BOOZY SPOON.**

Is promoted, happiness increased, and life prolonged, by the large contemplation of the beautiful in nature, art, and revelation. Natural philosophers live longer than any other class of men; clergymen, than either of the other professions. The human mind everywhere takes in truth with pleasure; it needs on what is new, and, if the new is beautiful and true, it is a feast of fat things, nourishing the immortal part, and giving life to the body itself.

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# Jacksonville

# Birmingham

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2095.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

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AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne,  
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With thanks for the time he solicits a continuance  
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He trusts his long experience and extended  
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Those who want legal advice, without further  
delay, may call upon him at any time for a  
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**ATTORNEYS AT LAW,**

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business referred to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate.

May 25, 1875-17

The College Professor.

The college professor, as a rule, is bound up in his speciality. He has but one side to him and that is always turned toward the college. He has no side turned toward the world. He teaches within the walls what he has learned, and betrays no fructification of thought and life in production. He gets into his rut, which grows deeper and deeper with the passing years until, at last, his head sinks below the surface, and he loses sight of the world and the world of him. Now, the difference in their influence upon a student, between such a man as this and one who writes successfully, or preaches successfully, or speaks successfully, or investigates successfully in new fields, must be, in the nature of things, very great.

To the professor who has met the world's life in any way, and won a place in the world's thought and regard, and become an outside power and influence, the student turns as naturally as a flower turns toward the sun. Even a single professor, in an academic institution, who shows by attractive production that his learning has really fructified his mind, will have more influence in determining the college life, and that which goes out from it, than all the rest of the faculty put together. The students know that they are to meet and, if possible, to master life. There is not a bright one among them who does not know that his learning will avail him little if it does not give him practical power; so that every exhibition of that power among those who teach him, him, leads and inspires him.—Scrooges.

He that has tasted the bitterness of sin will long to commit it; and he that hath felt the sweetness of mercy will car to offend it.

### EACH DAY WELL-SPENT.

Each day well-spent; how sweet the thought! Worth all the gold that Earth hath wrought; Worth all the pageantry and show That glitters in this world below; Makes man to be just what he should, And just as God intended—good—A faithful friend and devotee— Sincere in his humility.

A noble form, a noble mien, A noble mind—these most are seen, Not the outward, empty grace, But in the inward, thoughtful face. As greatest treasures most are found Deep in the Earth, far underground, So purest thoughts and highest aims Deep in the soul, still found, remain.

Each day well-spent brings peace of mind, The joy, the bliss of human kind,— Without which man were poor indeed; Though great his wealth, due is his need: Wealth's measured only by the store Of Good Deeds—nothing less or more.

As Vice and Virtue 're far apart, So Good, not Bad, must rule the heart,

Industry is the darling theme On which to dwell, on which to dream;

Then Life's great toils find recompence In what we need most—'tis good sense;

Good sense can only come from Heaven,

And come it must when well we've striven—

A fit reward, but nothing more—

And this is Life's best, richest store.

### The Real April Fool.

#### What Came of a Practical Joke.

There lived in a village not far from New York city, a gentleman, by name Benjamin Top, who thought there was nothing in life to equal a good joke. He owned a small store and kept almost every article of domestic and agricultural use, and was thereby pretty well acquainted with all the townspeople, as they were likewise acquainted with him. Mr. Top had played so many pranks on the people around him that he would have made enemies but for his constant good humor, and his ability to soothe the parties he had irritated almost beyond endurance.

The first of April was Mr. Top's especial delight, and that was a smart child who entered his store without being the victim of some trick; so that from morn till night of the first day of April his face was one broad grin, and it happened that all who sought to catch him had the laugh turned on themselves.

A few years ago, as the first of April approached, our merry friend looked around to see who would be a fitting subject for a joke.

"I must have a first-rate one this time," said he, to himself. "Who shall it be? Let me think; ah!—I have it—Dr. Scrooges; yes, it shall be. What shall I send—a love letter? No, he looks too woe-begone for that."

After considering awhile, Top drew the pen and ink near him and wrote as follows:

"Dr. Scrooges:—Dear Sir: Please call as early as possible at Messrs. S. & P.'s, No. — Wall street, New York, where you will hear something to your advantage."

Then, folding and directing the letter, he snapped his fingers with childlike delight.

"I'll send him to New York on a fool's errand," said he, and have a good laugh at his expense."

Dr. Scrooges, the subject of this heartless joke, was a bachelor of about forty years of age; he had been living in the village only six months, and had thus far got a very small practice; not that he lacked ability, but he was awkward in his person, and in his manner very prepossessing, and being shy and reserved in his disposition, was but little fitted to push his way into society. He seemed to be very poor, for he rented a small office, supplied himself with the simplest food, and his lounge acted as his bed at night.

The first day of April rose bright and clear; Dr. Scrooges, who was an early riser, prepared his simple breakfast, and after partaking of it, and arranging his office, took his seat to await expected calls for consultation, or to request his attendance on some suffering invalid. But no such calls were made, and the doctor sighed heavily under the pressure of disappointment.

"What can hinder my progress? I understand my profession," he said, "in not a single instance have I failed to give relief when called to the bed of the suffering. Ah me! if I had only myself to care for, I would be content to live on bread and water till I could gain the confidence of the people. But you, my poor sister, who has already drunk deeply of the cup of sorrow, must have more added to it. And what can I do? Nothing!"

The doctor pulled a letter out of his pocket and read:

"I would not trouble you, my dear, kind brother," wrote his sister, "knowing as I do how poor your prospects are, and how patiently you are trying to wait for practice, did not want press on me and my child. If you can spare me a little—ever so little—it will come as a blessing, for my extremity is very great."

Just at this time the letter-carrier stopped and handed the doctor a letter; he opened and looked at it in perfect amazement then read it over for the second time.

"Something to my advantage! What can it be?" he said. "Dear sister, should there be any thing good in store for me, how freely will I share it with you and your darling Emma! Surely the good God has heard and answered my prayer."

He that has tasted the bitterness of sin will long to commit it; and he that hath felt the sweetness of mercy will car to offend it.

The doctor who had little preparation to make, started for the city, and Top, who was on the lookout for him, could scarcely hide his exultation in sending off an innocent man who could barely support himself, on a needless errand of expense and trouble.

The doctor, as he wended his way to the city, was fully possessed with the idea that some old relative (for he had several) had died and left him a fortune, and he had, in imagination, made various dispositions of it before he arrived at the end of his journey.

"Can I see one of the gentlemen belonging to the firm?" asked the doctor entering the store of S. & B.

"There is Mr. S.," said the individual addressed referring to a middle aged but benevolent looking man.

The doctor bowed to Mr. S., and said, "My name is Dr. Scrooges."

Mr. S. bowed in return and said: "Will you walk in and take a chair."

Both gentlemen sat down. About Mr. S. there was an air of expectancy which the doctor did not notice.

"My name is Dr. Scrooges," said he repeating his first introduction.

"I am glad to see you, Dr.," said S. bowing again.

"I received a letter from your house, directing me to call here, as you had something to communicate which would be to my advantage."

"There must be a mistake," said S.

"Are you sure?" said the victim, turning pale and handling Mr. S. the letter.

After looking over it he said, "There is no truth in this letter; I am sorry to say that you have been made the victim of an idle and reprehensible jest. To-day, you are aware, is the first of April."

"Is it possible?" said the doctor, clasping his hands. "Who could have been so unkind, so heartless and cruel?"

"It is, then, a very great disappointment?" asked the kind-hearted merchant, struck by the doctor's manner;

and by a few but adroit questions he soon found out more of his history than he intended to communicate. He discovered also that he was the son of one of his earliest friends.

"Would you be willing to take the position of resident physician at the Hospital?" finally asked Mr. S.

"To one in my position," he said, "such a place would be most desirable; but I do not suppose I could obtain it."

"Why not?"

"I am a stranger here."

"Can you bring me testimonials of professional ability?"

"I can—testimonials of the highest order."

"Bring them to me, doctor, at the earliest possible moment. I suppose you are a man of family?"

"I am unmarried."

"That may be an objection. A furnished house is provided for the physician, and a man of family is preferred."

"I have a widowed sister who would most gladly join me."

"That will do just as well. Bring your testimonials as soon as possible."

"Dr. Scrooges:—Dear Sir: Please call as early as possible at Messrs. S. & P.'s, No. — Wall street, New York, where you will hear something to your advantage."

"Top was, after all, the real April fool; and so great was his dispposition and chagrin that never afterwards was he known to send an April fool letter, or to play a trick on one of his friends."

"Far from it," answered the man,

"an old gentleman from Ohio, came here about that time, and said he had a brother living in the State, and he was in search of him or his children. We heard that a man named Benjamin Top lived in your village, and dropped him a line; but as no answer came we thought the information to be incorrect."

"Where is he now?" asked Mr. Top.

"Dead. Your sister, Mrs. Jessup, who resides near this city, answered the letter we wrote her in person. She took him home with her, and a short time after arriving there he died, leaving her the whole of his property, amounting to \$5,000."

"He was my uncle," said Top.

"Then by not attending to our letter you are the loser of at least one half his property."

Top went home a sadder man than when he left it. He knew that it would be in vain to appeal to his sister's generosity, for she was a widow, and when poor, with five children dependent upon her, he had treated her with unkindness and neglect, and there was little likelihood of her sharing her good fortune with him.

Top was, after all, the real April fool; and so great was his dispposition and chagrin that never afterwards was he known to send an April fool letter, or to play a trick on one of his friends.

"Well Preserved."

Louis Jennings, in his letter to the World about Canterbury Cathedral, writes: A man will live in the earth ere he rots, says Shakespeare's grave-digger, "some eight years or nine years; a tanner will last you nine years." In these parts your body will last still longer. For in 1832 the tomb of Henry IV was opened in this cathedral, and to the astonishment of all present, the face was in complete preservation, the beard thick and matted and of a deep russet color, and the jaws perfect, with all the teeth in them, except one fore tooth, which had probably been lost during the King's life. Now the King had been buried there just 410 years. In digging up part of the suburbs of Canterbury many coffins were found in which the bones of the bodies were perfectly preserved; in one the body was little decayed, the hair red, curled and elastic, and about two inches long. Under the head was a hollow stone, like a pillow. When Thomas A. Becket's shrine was deposited his bones and head were either burnt or scattered to the winds. So the doctor thought he had been cut off at the head, but the doctor was right.

"It will take a brighter genius than he to fool me," replied Top.

"Look out for next April," said they then the doctor will be even with you then."

"It will take a brighter genius than he to fool me," replied Top.

"The first day of April came around again, and Mr. Top certainly expected to hear from Dr. Scrooges, who, he thought could never forgive him. Sure enough, he received a letter from New York. He laughed at the read it:

"Mr. BENJAMIN TOP:—Dear Sir:—If you will call at Messrs. W. & H. S., No. — Wall street, New York, you may hear something to your advantage."

"Our friend Scrooges is a wit," said he, "but he will find me too wide awake to be caught in this trap. Catch me trudging off to New York on a fool's errand. Does he think I haven't cut my eye teeth? Dr. Scrooges don't know this child, he don't!"

But still the idea haunted him that he might be losing



# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

The long continued drought has about up the garden.

The early Irish potato crop is entirely ruined by the drought.

Mr. Chas. Martin has sent us some of the finest wheat heads we have seen.

The name of W. P. Crook is added to the list of candidates for County Treasurer this week.

The communication of Emmett Crook is unavoidably crowded out. Received too late for publication this week.

The whortleberry crop is fully ripe, and parties go to the mountains to gather them every day.

Flour had had quick sale here the past few weeks at \$6 per hundred. The new wheat crop will probably bring the price down.

The wheat crop in this section has turned out much better than expected. Some have been cutting this week.

Dr. Garber, to whom we referred last week, has permanently located at this place. Attention is directed to his card in another column.

The Rome *Bulletin* notices the fact that Dr. Mitchell, of that place, has a wheat field of sixty acres that will yield sixty bushels to the acre.

Attention is directed to the change of schedule on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad. The mail passes here, going up, an hour earlier than formerly.

Many of our exchanges urge that hats be no longer taken off in the street as a mode of salutation, but that simply a bow be sufficient. We say so too.

The grandfather of Mr. Walt Nobis of this place, Aaron B. Webb, an English ship builder, worked on the first steamboat ever launched by Fulton.

A son of Dr. Arnold fell from a tree some days ago and broke an arm just above the wrist. The Doctor himself set the arm and the lad is now doing well.

Mr. J. J. B. McElrath had cotton stalks ten inches high the first day of June, some of them having as much as two squares on them. This is ahead of anything we have heard of yet.

There has been a material decline in provisions in the great Western markets in the last thirty days. Ball meats have fallen from \$3 to \$2 cents, and corn is off considerably, though not to the same extent.

Four men, Messrs. Latty, Baxter, Boozer and Hewitt, working on Rev. B. D. Turner's place, inform us that they have killed this spring, seventy snakes of all descriptions in this country, from seven feet in length down.

Mr. J. D. McCormick, of Mt. Polk, had his residence entirely consumed by fire Sunday night. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock at night. It originated in the outside of the building, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Green corn, better known as "roasting ears," says the Montgomery *Advertiser* of the 1st inst., has made its appearance in the market, and notwithstanding the lack-worthiness of *vera firma* goods, the corn crop from gardens promises to be large and beautiful.

OXFORD COLLEGE.—From the Oxford *Trident* of last week we learn that the examination classes at Oxford College will commence on the 18th and close on 21st of June. The Principals have appointed a committee of gentlemen to examine the classes, which consists of A. Montgomery, Etowah, Prof. L. D. Miller, Alexandria, Rev. Thos. Kerr, White Plains, Rev. W. P. Howell, Cleburne county, Rev. T. A. Cook, Dr. Sam'l Henderson, Alpine; Rev. Dan'l Duncan, Hon. Taul Bradford, Talladega; Hon. W. H. Forney, Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell, Hon. Jas. Crook, H. L. Stevenson, Esq., Jacksonville; Rev. James Wright and the Pastors of the Churches, Oxford.

The address of Hon. Taul Bradford will be delivered on the 22d. The remainder of the day will be occupied in music, compositions, declamations, original speeches, etc. On the night of the 22d an interesting concert will be given consisting of cantatas, operettas, etc.

We venture to predict that the attendance at this Commencement will be very large; in fact, we have already heard of a great many persons express their intentions to be present.

The Amateur Dramatic Entertainment has been postponed from the 15th inst. to the 27th, in view of the commencement exercises of Oxford College and an entertainment at Alexandria, near the time first set. The programme will embrace the Drama of "Fair Maid of Crofton," Tableaux, embracing representations of Centennial statuary and historic characters, and "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Figures," (the finest collection in America,) which have been engaged for the occasion at considerable expense. No pains will be spared to make the exhibition entertaining, instructive, and amusing, and those who fail to attend will miss a delightful treat. As money is no object, the admission fee will be placed very low to cover actual expenses. The surplus, if any, will be devoted to some charitable or educational purpose.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On last Wednesday night the down passenger train on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, between Cross Plains and Lodi, ran over a man named William Smith, who, it is supposed, was intoxicated and asleep upon the track. The body was horribly mutilated, the head being severed from the body and the hair and brains scattered over the front part of the engine. The engineer did not discover the unfortunate man until it was too late to stop the train. Let us have it.

DEATH IN A WELL.—Last Saturday Mr. Wm. Lipscomb, who was living near Gilbert's Ferry, Etowah county, went down into an old well that he had been blasting deeper the day before and lost his life under the following circumstances: When about half-way down the foul air that had generated in the well overcame him, and he fell from the bucket to the bottom, a distance of 20 feet. Mr. James Cunningham, who was on the ground, started to his relief, but on getting half-way down was compelled to rapidly return. He made a second attempt and reached sufficiently near the bottom to discover the position of Mr. Lipscomb, but was too much exhausted to rescue him. The last descent of Cunningham came near proving fatal to him, as it took quite two hours for him to fully recover himself.

All hope of saving Lipscomb's life was given up, as it was impossible for any one to go to his rescue, and he had already been in the well a sufficient length of time to have suffocated beyond hope of recovery. A consultation was held by the panic-stricken ones about the well, and it was decided that, from the position in which Lipscomb lay, a running noose could be slipped over one of his feet and his body drawn forth by means of a rope. The experiment was tried and proved successful. Upon the appearance of the body it was discovered that the neck had been broken and other injuries inflicted in the fall.

The unfortunate man was a son of Mr. Smith Lipscomb, an old and highly respected citizen of this county, and at the time of his death had a wife and seven interesting children. He was a most worthy and highly respected citizen of Etowah county, and his loss will be mourned by many friends both in that and this county.

The stricken parents, wife and children have out deepest sympathy if this the sorest trial of their lives.

The Quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church South, at this station, met last Saturday at the M. E. Church. In the absence of the Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Boland, of Talladega, was called to preside by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Brown. Stewards Woodward, Grant, Hammond, Skelton, Mattox, Cannon and Parr were present.

The Sunday School of the Church was reported as slightly increased in number, but still enough interest was not manifested. The teachers did not attend regularly. The condition of the Church here was reported to be at about a standstill. During the last quarter two infants were baptized and two letters granted. The Young Men's Christian Association has been revived and is likely to become very useful. The weekly prayer meetings had been better attended lately than heretofore.

The Stewards, when called upon for quarterage, came forward with only \$44, one-fifth of which went to the Presiding Elder and the remainder to the Pastor. Of course this amount is not one-half the amount of the contributions and offerings received.

COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. J. D. McCormick, of Mt. Polk, had his residence entirely consumed by fire Sunday night. The fire was discovered about 11 o'clock at night. It originated in the outside of the building, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Bio. Boland stated that by reason of the failure of the Church to pay assessments the ministers of the North Alabama Conference virtually contributed about three dollars to the member's one, in support of the ministry.

After some further discussion of the finances of the Church the Conference adjourned.

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Mr. J. J. B. McElrath, will preach at Harmony (Baptist) church next Saturday and Sabbath Providence permitting.

MIDDLE OATCHACHEE.—Farmers are very busy working their crops which look tolerably well, all included. Have needed rain badly, but had a shower on Tuesday evening that was equally refreshing to farmers themselves, I think.

Wheat cutting has commenced.

The residence of our worthy postmaster was consumed by fire last Sunday night, with the entire contents, almost.

The neighbors truly sympathize with him and are rendering aid to erect another.

There has been some sickness of a serious character the past few days.

There was quite a good prospect for rain Tuesday, but failed to get a good sprinkle; still hope we will have a good rain soon.

Wheat harvest will begin in few days—the quality will be excellent if quantity is insufficient.

Has the weather become too hot and dry that we have seen no cause for some time?

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Has the weather become too hot and dry that we have seen no cause for some time?

Rev. J. A. Scott, will preach at Harmony (Baptist) church next Saturday and Sabbath Providence permitting.

MIDDLE OATCHACHEE.—Farmers are very busy working their crops which look tolerably well, all included. Have needed rain badly, but had a shower on Tuesday evening that was equally refreshing to farmers themselves, I think.

Wheat cutting has commenced.

The residence of our worthy postmaster was consumed by fire last Sunday night, with the entire contents, almost.

The neighbors truly sympathize with him and are rendering aid to erect another.

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## AGRICULTURAL

**BREEDING MARES.**—The best age of mares for breeding is from six to twelve years; but they often produce colts when fifteen to eighteen years. It is a doubtful policy to allow old, broken down mares to breed, unless they possess some remarkable good qualities, because a valuable horse can be raised, worth from \$200 to \$500, as cheaply as one worth \$50. In horses like produces like, too uninterestingly to spend much money in raising poor animals. Breeding, when a spayed mare is found, and blindfold in the dam are transmissible to the colt. So also, is the temper and defects in her form. One of the best English writers on this subject says: Breed as much as possible with pure blood of the right kind, and breed what is technically called up, not down; that is, by breeding the mare to a male of superior, not inferior blood to herself, except in cases designed to like to like, for the purpose of perpetuating a pure strain of any particular variety which is needed. A half-breed mare should never be put to a half-breed stallion, as in that case the product in nine cases out of ten degenerates below the dam, whereas if she is bred to a thorough-bred stallion, the product will be superior. Another error is to breed from mares that have been noted as their good. Some persons will pick up some long-legged, broken down, trotting mare, which could perhaps trot her mile in 2:30 thinking to produce something very fine. Nothing can be more ill-judged, as in the majority of instances it is sure to end in disappointment. A mare, with all the best blood in her veins, if she has not got good shape and good points, is not fit for a stallion.

**MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.**—The Western New York Horticultural Society lately discussed the question of manure for fruit trees. One member said that he had used superphosphate of lime with good results. Another member said that he had seen more benefit resulting from superphosphate the second year than the first, especially when the first was a dry season. Another member preferred wood ashes. He once used 4,500 bushels of wood ashes on the sand and soil of his orchard, with very great advantage, applying it at the rate of 300 bushels per acre. The quality as well as size and yield of fruit was very much improved. Another member considered barnyard manure as the most profitable fertilizer for fruit trees, as it furnishes all the elements required for growth and fertility. Fruit-growers should therefore manure their orchards, as they are by keeping horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, and gathering up all the litter, &c., for the manure pile. Some people are liable to make mistakes in using stimulating manures as fertilizers for fruit crops.

**DAILY GROOMING.**—The regular, thorough daily grooming and such housing as is necessary to prevent undue exposure to cold or drafts, are as important with farm teams as with those kept for fast driving. The amount of food consumed will be less, and the ability to perform work will be greater if the animal is kept thoroughly well-groomed and bathed. The horse's legs and pasterns in particular, and the setting on of the mane, should be efficiently cleaned and rubbed, and he should be kept in all respects in a cleanly, tidy, cheerful and healthy condition.

It has also become well demonstrated in the care of all live stock that a clean and even condition of the skin is conducive to health and to the best feeding, and it will be found that no labor on a farm is more profitably expended than that which is devoted daily to the grooming of even the very youngest cattle.

**SORE NOSE IN SHEEP.**—Sheep are frequently affected with a disease called "sore nose," being scabbed so badly as to be unable to eat. The remedy is to mix spirits of turpentine with lard or goose oil; half a pint of each, stirred well together while cold. This quantity is sufficient for one hundred sheep. In some cases it may need to be applied a second time. Rub it thoroughly. Tar is sometimes employed, but of itself is very hard and stiff in cold weather.

## A Curious Bird's Nest.

There is a bird in New Guinea called the megapodius, which in the size of its eggs and its manner of hatching them must be considered extraordinary. It is not larger than one of our ordinary fowls, but its eggs are three inches long by two and a half in diameter. It does not attempt to set on them. A colony of birds lay their eggs together in a large mound, in the hottest part of the year, from September to March, and leave them to be hatched by the sun. The mound is made of sand, loose earth, and sticks and leaves, which latter, by their decay, increase the heat. The mounds are wonderfully large, being ten feet high and about six feet in circumference at the base. The young birds come out at a hole in the top. The mother bird waits on the trees around till their chicks are hatched, and then leads off her own brood. How each knows its own is a mystery. The eggs are relished by the natives, but not at all by the Europeans. A native of Cape York ventured one day, into a nest of eggs, and while he was exploring the hidden riches of the large mound, the upper part fell in and he was smothered. He was afterwards found, in the very act of digging—buried alive in a bird's nest.

## Using the Wrong Word.

People often use the wrong word in ignorance. An example is the use of *depot* for *station*. The latter is not only the proper English word—it is also the world's word. So, at one time, they said *saloon*, supposing this word to describe something more sumptuous than a parlor. Happily the word *saloon* went to the bad. In other cases there is a fairly good reason for using the wrong word. People generally know that a cent is not a penny, and yet the euphony reason for saying *penny*, when *cent* is meant, fairly justifies common usage. *Cent* is abrupt and unpleasant in sound. We say *Indians* meaning Americans, and knowing that our predecessors on this continent are not Indians at all, and that calling them the American Indians only makes the matter worse. Our reason is that we wish to be considered Americans ourselves. So also the people of the United States are called Americans abroad, though they have no exclusive right to the title; but what can they call us in one word? The pronoun *we* helps out partly, but we are still want of name.

## DOMESTIC.

**LAMP SHADES.**—"As we have been trained and educated by our ancestors with paper shades for kerosene lamps and with porcelain shades, which are but little more satisfactory than paper, we ordered a shade made of tin, in form like the conical paper shades. A paper shade has always cost from twenty-five to thirty cents. A tin shade as large as a paper shade, cost twenty-five cents. But we soon learned that the inner side of the tin shade required a coating of paint, as the tin was very bright, an unsatisfactory light. As the light fell on the printed page when one was reading, the surface would be so clouded in places and so bright in other spots that it was extremely difficult to read. But a coat of white paint proved to be a desired remedy for the difficulty. The outside of the shade was covered with shell varnish. The shade of a lamp should be entirely opaque. Porcelain shades and paper are more or less translucent, as they will allow the light to pass through them to one's eyes. The eyes should be kept from the direct rays of the light ought to shade on the object to be seen, and not on the object and the eyes also. If the lamp can be entirely surrounded by an opaque shade, the light can shine on the printed page, the eyes would be required to make far less effort to see than if the shade were translucent. Let it be borne in mind that the eyes will see far better if no light is allowed to shine in them or in the face.

**CHICKEN POT-PIE.**—Cut up and parboil a pair of large fowls, seasoning them with pepper, salt, and nutmeg. You may add some small slices of cold ham; in which case use no salt, as the ham will make it salt enough. Or you may put in some pieces of the lean of fresh pork. You may prepare a suit paste; but for a chicken pot-pie it is better to use a piece of bacon, which should be fresh, and of the best quality. Allow to each quart of flour a half-pound of butter. There should be enough for a great deal of paste. Line the sides of the pot, two-thirds up, with paste. Put in the chickens, with the liquor in which they were parboiled. You may add some sliced potatoes. Interpose the pieces of chicken with layers of paste in square slices. Then cover the whole with a lid of paste, not very closely. Make a cross-cut in the top, and boil the pie about an hour or more.

**GOOSEBERRY JAM.**—Stalk and crop as many as you require of ripe, red, rough gooseberries. Put them in the preserving pan, and when water has been added, bring them to bring the juice. Let them boil for ten minutes, then add sugar in the proportion of three-quarters of a pound to every pound of fruit, and place it on the fire again. Let it boil slowly, and continue boiling for two hours longer, stirring it all the time to prevent its burning. When it thickens and is jelly-like on a plate when cold, it is done enough. Put it into pots, and allow it to remain a day or two before it is covered.

**TO CLEAN FEATHERS.**—White ostrich feathers may be thoroughly cleaned by taking four ounces of white soap, cut small, and dissolved in four parts of water. Cover the feathers with the soap, and rub them for about five minutes. After this wash in clear water as hot as the hand can bear. Shake until dry.

**A KITCHEN FLOOR.**—May be stained of agreeable and serviceable color, by mixing with a mixture of five parts of French ochre, a quart of glue, and one gallon of hot water. This should be put hot, and when thoroughly dry, covered with two coats of boiled linseed oil. The floor should be made smooth before it is colored.

**FROGLES.**—Can be removed from the face without injury to the skin, by applying a lotion made of Bichloric of mercuric sulphur, a quart of glue, and six grains pure hydrochloric acid (specific gravity, one fluidram); water (distilled), one fourth of a pint; oil and add of rectified spirits and rose water, each two fluid ounces, and glycerine one ounce.

**INSTANTANEOUS ENEMIC.**—Two teaspoonfuls mustard mixed in warm water. For a child with a crop it relieves at once. A tablespoonful of laudanum will be said to be an instantaneous enemic.

**Milton's Temper.**

If there is a defect, which, above all others, is signal in Milton, which injures him even intellectually, which limits him as a poet, it is the defect common to him, with the whole Puritan party to which he belonged—the fatal defect of temper. He and they may have a thousand merits, but they are unamiable. Exempt them as one will, Milton's asperity and asperity, his want of sweetness of temper, of the Shakespearean largeness and indulgence, are undeniable. Lord Macaulay, in his *Essay*, regrets that the prose writing of Milton should not be more read. "They abound," he says in his rhetorical way, "with passages, compared with which the finest declamations of Burke sink into insignificance." At any rate, they enable us to judge of Milton's temper, of his freedom from asperity. Let us open the "Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," and see how Milton treats an opponent:

"How should he, a serving man both by nature and functions, an idiot by breeding, and a solicitor by presumption, ever come to know or feel within himself what the meaning is of gentle?" What a gracious temper! "At last, and good hour we come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his jibberish in law, the dastard and the rascist, that ever corrupted in such an unswilled, hogheaded." How "stately and majestic!"—*Quarterly Review*.

## Loveliness.

What constitutes true loveliness? Not the polished brow, the gaudy dress, or the show and parade of fashion-able life. A woman may have all the outward marks of beauty, and yet not possess a lovely character. It is the benevolent disposition, the kind acts, and the Christian deportment. It is in the heart, where meekness, truth, affection, humility, are found, where we look for loveliness; nor do we look in vain. The woman who can soothe the aching heart, smooth the wrinkled brow, alleviate the anguish of the mind, and pour the balm of consolation in the wounded breast, possesses, in an eminent degree, true loveliness of character.

A little leak will sink a big ship.

## HUMOROUS.

**A DEAF MAN EXPLAINS THINGS.**—"Augustus Porotto," said His Honor at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, "you are charged with being intoxicated; what have you to say?"

Augustus put his hand over his ear and said "What?" in a loud tone.

"You are drunk," shouted the Court abruptly.

"Certainly, certainly," said Augustus with great politeness, "there's my case."

"I don't want your card. How did you happen to get drunk?"

"Bologna," said His Honor, smiling.

"Bologna?" said His Honor, "that's a new intoxicant. How old are you?"

"Eighteen hundred and seventy-two," said Augustus.

"Where did you get your liquor?"

"In Italy, your Honor."

"You were taken to the station-house in a car, and a lamp was put over the bright light, an unsatisfactory light.

As the light fell on the printed page when one was reading, the surface would be so clouded in places and so bright in other spots that it was extremely difficult to read. But a coat of white paint proved to be a desired remedy for the difficulty. The outside of the shade was covered with shell varnish. The shade of a lamp should be entirely opaque. Porcelain shades and paper are more or less translucent, as they will allow the light to pass through them to one's eyes. The eyes should be kept from the direct rays of the light ought to shade on the object to be seen, and not on the object and the eyes also. If the lamp can be entirely surrounded by an opaque shade, the light can shine on the printed page, the eyes would be required to make far less effort to see than if the shade were translucent. Let it be borne in mind that the eyes will see far better if no light is allowed to shine in them or in the face.

Servant (answering door-bell rung by little ragged boy)—Come, go right away; I have got nothing for you.

Boy—What asked you for nothing, my master?

Servant (answering)—Well, what would you have asked for?

Boy—Didn't know but this house was for sale, and if it was I wanted to buy it.

The Best Recuperant.

Of failing energy, that to which the aged are most subject, and which fatigues them, the tried advocate or the weary artisan can resort with the greatest certainty that will revive his overwrought powers, is *Holmes' Stomach Bitter*, a most gentle and agreeable medicine, and a great ameliorator of all kinds of diseases.

**TOILET USE.**—Remove, Scour, and polish all your silver, gold, and silver plate, and make it look like new.

**TO FARMERS.**—*Pond's Extract*.

No Stock Breeder, no Liveman can afford to be without *Pond's Extract*, for it is the best.

**HISTORICAL AND USEFUL.**—*Pond's Extract* is the best, and often the only immediate relief and ultimate cure.

No case, however crude or obstinate can resist its powerful action.

**TARCOKE VEINS.**—It is the only sure cure.

**KIDNEY DISEASE.**—It has no equal for this.

**TO COUNTRY DOCTORS.**—*Pond's Extract* is a valuable aid to you.

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**TO FARMERS.**—*Pond's Extract* is a valuable aid to you.

**TO PRACTITIONERS.**—*Pond's Extract* is a valuable aid to you.

**TO NURSES.**—*Pond's Extract* is a valuable aid to you.

**TO HOUSEHOLDERS.**—*Pond's Extract* is a valuable aid to you.

**TO COOKS.**—*Pond's Extract* is a valuable aid to you.

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# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Charley Fratris is up from Montgomery to spend a few weeks at home.

This section has lately been visited by fine rains, that have set vegetation going with a rush.

The name of Mr. Wm. W. Weaver is this week added to the list of candidates for Tax Assessor.

Two or three days of the past week were so cold that fires were necessary morning and night.

Quite a number of persons from this place will attend the Commencement exercises of the Oxford College.

Mr. Wm. Snow, of Selma, is recreating for a few days at his old home. We are glad to see him looking so well.

Geo. White requests us to say that he will be on hand at the Entertainment on the 27th with ice cream, lemonade and other delicacies.

We are again compelled to leave out the poems "Soul Dirge" and "If We Know" this week. We trust our friends will not grow impatient.

Mr. H. L. Stevenson lost a coop of fine Cochinchin chickens last Monday. It is supposed they died from exposure to the cold weather just after Sunday's rain.

Would it not be a good idea for the owners of the property on the southeast side of the square to fill up the ugly holes used as cellars before the houses there were burned.

From the accounts we receive of the splendid crops, and the immense production of honey, we are ready to exclaim that our county is literally overflowing with milk and honey.

Capt. Wm. White, at present from Vicksburg, is spending a short time with his friends and relatives here. We are glad to see that he is in the enjoyment of good health and spirits.

Parties who have copies of our American Cyclopaedia are hereby requested to return them. We frequently have use for them, and nearly every volume of sixteen is now out of our library.

Mr. F. P. Hsiafer, living near White Plains, in this county, on last Tuesday shipped six hundred pounds of strained honey to Rome, Ga. He expects to ship near three thousand pounds this season.

**MAYOR'S COURT.**—Margaret Frank had her husband arrested and brought before Mayor Stevenson for breaking into the house of Mr. Frank, where she is staying. The Mayor concluded that he had a right to enter the room of his wife and discharged him.

In the cast of characters for the play of "Fair Maid of Croissy" the name of Miss MARY AVERY FORNEY has been substituted for that of MRS. ALEXANDER, who, owing to sickness in her family, cannot play. Miss Forney will render the character of "Theresa" with decided success.

We are in receipt of the proceedings of the Alabama Press Association that met at Mobile in May. They contain the address of the President, oration of Mr. Cather, remarks of members of the Association on the death of the late Mr. Forsyth and the late Mr. Cook, besides other matter of general interest to the craft.

All such accidents as the one by which Wm. Lipscomb of Etowah county lost his life a few days since, by descending into a well where there was foul air, may be prevented by simply lowering a lighted candle or lamp into the well before entering it. If the air is too foul to support life the light will go out. The best remedy to be applied when a person has fainted in a foul well is to throw in fresh water.

Mr. Slater Crawford, son of Mr. John H. Crawford of this place, and one of the proprietors of the Panola (Miss.) Star, has been on a visit to his relatives here the past two weeks. The Star is a most excellent paper, and has, we are glad to note, a paying run of advertisements and a large subscription list. By some oversight notice of Mr. Crawford's friendly call at this office was left out last week.

Mr. John A. Glenn has shown us a copy of a very valuable history of the United States for which he is canvassing, that, for convenient arrangement and correct maps and charts, exceeds any work of the kind extant, that we have noticed. The price is moderate enough, and as every youth ought to be acquainted with the history of his country, every father of a family should purchase one and have it accessible to his children.

**JUSTICE COURT.**—No sooner had the Mayor discharged Margaret Frank's husband than he was arrested on a warrant procured by Margaret, for stealing bed clothes, and brought before Capt. D. P. Forney, who patiently heard both sides of the question and then discharged the defendant.

The following day was consumed in the trial of the case of Pruitt vs. Pruitt, in a civil action to recover the value of a cow. After hearing the argument of Counsel court was adjourned, his honor reserving his decision.

**FINE WHEAT.**—W. R. Akridge, Esq. handed us a handful of wheat heads the other day raised on his farm in the western part of this county, which is truly very fine. The heads are about 6 inches in length, having 4 & 5 grains in a head, and frequently 90 grains in a head.

We see the opinion expressed in various papers that the present crop of wheat is the largest that has been raised in the State for many years.

## Notes from the Oxford Tribune.

The Oxford Steam Mills ground some new wheat last Monday, June 4th.

Mrs. Diana Skinner, wife of Simpson Skinner, died near Anniston Sunday, June 3d.

Monday, June 4th, Frank Graham was thrown from his horse and severely bruised.

There are about fifteen hands employed at the Cleburne Gold Mines, and ten stampers are kept running by a twenty-horse power engine. A large shaft being sunk, from which is taken a gold bearing quartz. Gold is also found loose in the dirt.

The present session of White Plains High School will close on the 22d inst.

Bishop Quintard is expected to visit Amiston some time during this month.

The Woodstock Iron Company has purchased a Separator of the best make and an eight-horse power engine, which they will put upon the road during the threshing season.

"Capt." Linn harvested that bragg piece of rye last week. He estimates that if converted into whisky it would produce per acre three hundred fifties, several murders, and no end of thieving.

The editor kindly notices the dramatic entertainment to come off in Jacksonville on the 27th. We hope he and many other Oxfordites will attend.

Editor very justly complains of misrepresentation of Southern people by the Northern press.

## The Coming Show.

**Editors Republican.**—I have had a peep at the programme of the "Amateur Dramatic Entertainment," and wonder what it all means. I can understand about the play of the "Maid of Croissy," but that "Dream in the Artist's Studio" is not so clear. If you (address you, because you are one of the "show men") give the public all that is down on the bill it will certainly be a wonderful exhibition.

Bees are very rich. Mr. Wm. Glenn has taken out about two hundred pounds of honey, and is not done robbing yet.

Candidates are plenty, and some to spare. We want to know if those gentlemen have always been as social as they are now.

I have seen Mrs. Jarley's Wax Figures and am glad that the people of this section will also have an opportunity of doing so. They are truly beautiful and wonderful.

From the cast of characters in your paper, especially the female portion, I feel assured that a rare treat is in store for the Jacksonvillians.

## OXFORD.

Mr. J. W. Whiteside has presented us a fine lot of the finest Irish potatoes that we have seen this year, by a long shot. This has been a bad season for the Irish potato, but the lot brought us compare most favorably with the best produced any year much later in the season. The variety is the Early Rose.

Capt. Haines will offer a premium at the Fair for the largest Irish potatoes, and we predict Mr. Whiteside will carry it off. By the way, he tells us that those who have had their vines die can yet by planting any time between the 1st and 10th of July, and covering the ground good with straw or leaves, have a second crop of elegant potatoes.

We entirely agree with our correspondent "Oxford," that a rare treat is in store for those who attend the Amateur Dramatic Entertainment on the 27th, but further than this we must decline to speak. Just how the statuary and painting are to be brought out in the "Dream in the Artist's Studio" our correspondent must come to see, and we hope he will bring a large crowd from Oxford with him. Special rates have been made with the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, by which round tickets can be purchased at Oxford for one dollar. Those who have not seen the programme will find it in our advertising columns.

lbs for gathering, \$1.25 per 100 lbs for hauling to gin, 50 cents per bushel for hauling to market; he will receive \$1.50 bushels cotton seed per acre in addition; but the cotton will hardly pay as above recited. The expenses of making, gathering, &c., on one acre is as follows, counting the time only: Plowing, \$4.10; cropping and hoeing \$1.75; gathering, \$1.50; hauling, \$6.00; total, \$9.80.

I hear of no sickness in our valley, except one case of diphtheria in Mr. J. Borden's family.

R. V. Mr. Jno. A. Scott will preach at Nance's Creek Baptist Church fifth Sabbath in July.

Capt. G. W. Watts, of our Creek, informs us he is a life time pensioner of \$8 per month, and will be pensioned from May 1862 and also will receive a \$500 land bounty for serving the United States in Mexico in 1846.

Old corn is scarce. It will be a tight squeeze to make corn and wheat meet. Grazing equines has become both practicable and practical.

MARTIN'S CROSS ROADS.—At last we have had what all the farmers so much desired—rain. Last Friday we had a refreshing shower, and Saturday night and Sunday morning we had a good season. Everything looks very much revived.

Wheat is being harvested. The yield will be large, considering the amount of straw. Fall oats are generally very good, but spring oats are considerably injured by the drouth. Farmers were never nearer up with their work before.

Bees are very rich. Mr. Wm. Glenn has taken out about two hundred pounds of honey, and is not done robbing yet.

Candidates are plenty, and some to spare. We want to know if those gentlemen have always been as social as they are now.

I have seen Mrs. Jarley's Wax Figures and am glad that the people of this section will also have an opportunity of doing so. They are truly beautiful and wonderful.

From the cast of characters in your paper, especially the female portion, I feel assured that a rare treat is in store for the Jacksonvillians.

## MARION.

MARSHALL.—We had a splendid rain on the 9th and everything is looking very much refreshed.

Harvesting has been going on in real earnest for the past week, and I am truly glad to say wheat is much better than it has been for several years.

I would say to you to see Mr. Elgin and Dr. Linder shearing their oat crop. The Dr. would really do good work if those white owls did not trouble him so much.

I would say to "Felix" that all know that those who are most ready to denounce an evil publicly are most given to practice it in secret. \*

Dr. L. has been speaking of making a hedge fence of China trees. Mr. W. P. Cooper proposes going in with him, and if it proves a success to have it patented.

## SANDY.

MR. L. has been speaking of making a hedge fence of China trees. Mr. W. P. Cooper proposes going in with him, and if it proves a success to have it patented.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From the Southern Cultivator

## SIDE CROP—COW PEAS.

Whilst the main summer crops are fairly under way there are some which on Southern farms are usually regarded as secondary or side crops, that may still be started with very great advantage. Foremost among these is the cow pea, which may be planted now in the stubble field from which grain has been harvested. If the soil is strong, and hay is desired, sow broad-cast 12 bushels seed per acre. If the soil is poor or seed the object, sow in drills, dropping six to ten seeds in each, and cover with straw.

It would be a good idea to plant the cow pea in the same field as the oats, so as to have a double crop.

## CORN FODDER.

Plantings for corn fodder may still be made, but to guard against drought the land should be very deeply broken and brought into very fine condition, and about two bushels of seed per acre, sown in drills three feet apart.

Good and proper care of the

peas will pay for their own cultivation, in the forage they produce, at the same time that they enrich the land, and when followed by oats the cultivation of the pea virtually makes the oat crop.

## CHEAP FODDER.

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Charley Foster is said to be Hayes' candidate for the Speakership after all; and Garfield, who has been made a fool of, is very angry.

Governor Houston has forwarded the money to the Bank of the State of New York with which to pay the interest due July 1st on the Alabama State bonds.

The President has issued a proclamation ordering a public sale of lands at Harrison, Ark., Monday, October 1st, 1877. Similar proclamations will be issued for the sale of public lands in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, under a recent law restoring them to market.

Kars was taken by the Russians under Prince Paskevitch after a siege of only three days, in 1828. But in 1855, during the Crimean war, 15,000 men under Sir William Penwick Williams, a Canadian by birth, held it for five months, and then only yielded to starvation, against forty thousand infantry and ten thousand cavalry. It is naturally a very strong place.

It troubles us to keep our sympathies located in the Russo-Turkish war. In reading over the dispatches we at one time sympathize with the Turks against the Russians, and then with the Montenegrins or Roumanians against the Turks, and then in turn with the Russians against the irritating attitude of England. The fact is, we have a great mind to declare our neutrality, and let them fight it out, without troubling our mind about it any further.

Ex-Governor Hendricks, at the serenade after the Manhattan Club reception in New York on the 12th inst., said to an immense crowd assembled in the street: "I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality." And there was a shout went up that fairly started the foundations of Manhattan Island.

The relations between Germany and France, says the New York *Herald* correspondent in Berlin, are considered extremely critical. The general opinion prevailing in Berlin is that the condition of the whole Continent was never so critical since Sedan. To the already dangerous Eastern complications the French crisis is now added, and it is feared that Europe may at any moment be plunged into a gigantic war. All eyes are now turned to Paris in anxious expectations of events that may force Germany and Italy to act at once.

Last week our dispatches up to the 12th indicated that the call for a Convention in Georgia had been defeated by a union of Radicals and dissatisfied Democrats. Later dispatches bring the pleasant intelligence that the call for a Convention was carried by a majority of ten thousand, a rather slim majority for a State that has been going Democratic by a majority of sixty thousand. Now that the Georgians have their Convention they will no doubt purge their Constitution of all offensive matter injected into it by the scalawags and negroes during the reconstruction era, such as the clause declaring the secession of the Southern States a rebellion and rebellion a crime.

Five murderers were hanged on the 15th—three in New Orleans, one in Dayton, Ohio, and one in Newnan, Ga. Of the New Orleans murderers, one was hanged for the murder of a mistress of whom he was jealous; another for the murder of his wife, he said, had conspired with another man to take his life; and another for the murder of a man in a ball room. The Dayton, Ohio, murderer was hanged for killing a man for his money, and the Newnan man, Brinkley, was hanged for the murder of his wife, of whom he was unreasonably and insanely jealous. This last case has attracted wide attention, from the interest taken in the prisoner by distinguished men. Among those who figured in a petition for a commutation of his sentence we find the names of three Governors of States, Gen. Forest and others who believed him to have been insane. His brother spent a large sum of money in his defence and employed the best counsel, but, be it said to the honor of Georgia justice, all to no purpose. The testimony disclosed systematic brutal treatment of his wife on the part of the prisoner and final cruel murder of her with a knife in the most deliberate way. He swang rightly, no doubt.

The Randolph *Press* says: "Whatever may be said of the hardships of the farmer, (and many of them are imaginary) he is the independent man after all. While banks are breaking, merchants failing, and manufacturers becoming bankrupt, the farmer's bread is just as productive as ever. His markets are good, if it is true, and he may at times feel disengaged, but he has his own living. Starvation never crosses his path. His cotton fields and his sheep will yield his clothing, his granaries bread, his stock meat, and his garden and orchard luxuries. So amid the real distress of other callings, he is still the independent farmer. Young men, think of these things before you make up your minds to look up some other calling."

Fannie Wallace, the American giantess, who had traveled with many circuses, died at her home in Vernon county, Minn., last week Friday. Her real name was Mrs. Ruth Benton. She was fifty-four years old, seven feet four inches in height, and weighed 555 pounds. Her coffin was seven feet eight inches long, three feet six inches in depth, and four feet wide at the middle. It required eight men with a block and tackle to lower the coffin into the grave.

Latest advices from China report famine, pestilence and people dying by thousands daily.

## Decatur in Ashes.

THIRTEEN BUILDINGS IN RUINS AND OTHERS BADLY DAMAGED.

A little after 2 o'clock Thursday morning it was discovered in the rear end of the large frame storehouse at the corner of Bank and Church streets, and our citizens were aroused from their peaceful slumbers to behold the principal business part of town enveloped in a sheet of destroying flames which spread so rapidly that before the dawn of the entire block of houses between Church and Gayoso streets, with the exception of two brick storerooms, were in a mass of ruins. Fortunately the light breeze which was stirring kept the fire on one side of Bank street, and but for this the entire business part of town, and several family residences, would have been consumed. For more than an hour the dwelling of Col. L. S. Banks was in imminent danger, but the heroic conduct and fearless energy of the fire-fighters saved it, and thus secured the safety of the Commercial Hotel.

The origin of the fire is supposed to be purely accidental, and nothing short of the best engine and well disciplined firemen could have arrested the flames in ten minutes after the alarm was first given, and neither of these were at command.

Total loss between forty and fifty thousand dollars. Only \$3,900 insurance in the Home Protection of Alabama.

—Decatur News.

Talladega Gold Mines to the Front.

THE EXCITEMENT A GLORIOUS REALITY.

At Mr. Reading's gold mines, seven miles southeast of this city, work is going on night and day with unusual speed. The gold-bearing quartz is now being wagoned to this depot, and twenty thousand pounds of the rock will be shipped, at a very early day, to the city of Omaha, Nebraska. There it is to be crushed by passing through automatic batteries, and the gold to be gathered by the quicksilver process. If the yield of the precious metal is as heavy or larger a per cent as is now anticipated a capital of one hundred thousand dollars will be invested in these mines. Then, firewood hard times, the cry of "Go West, young man, go West," will be heard no more for ever in this mineral region of ours, and peace and plenty will reign supreme, where gauze now stalks unopposed.

Where gauze now stalks unopposed, we are glad, indeed, to see the bright prospect awaiting these enterprising gentlemen, and trust their expectations may be fully realized.—*Montgomery Home*.

The Great Earthquake.

Captain Charles MacLean, of the ship *General*, which was stuck at Hamilios by the great earthquake on the 26th of May, recently arrived in this city, and gives the following description of the catastrophe: About 8:30 o'clock P. M. a great rumbling sound arose in the air and then began to震動 the ground. Ships anchored in eight fathoms of water were suddenly lifted high and dry. On shore the commotion was terrific, a subterranean light enveloped the mountains, and huge rocks came tumbling down their sides looking like balls of fire. The ships anchored in deeper water were torn from their fastenings and dashed out to sea, describing large circles as they went. Then they were borne down by the tidal waves, and many were dashed in pieces either against the rocks or against the shore, and a sound at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour, and at last struck upon rocks and sunk. Capt. MacLean escaped in a small boat. On shore the Government's house, the shanties, huts, and water tanks were swept away.—*Y. T. World, June 14.*

Georgia News.

More than \$20,000 worth of dried fruit was sold in the Griffin market last inst.

A farmer near Hartselle on 2 acres of ground made 200 bushels of peaches, 160 gallons of syrup, and 160 bushels of water at low valuation two hundred and sixty-five dollars.

In Atlanta, last Tuesday a field four feet long was voted and raised to 100 feet by a Committee of 500 delegates: Hon. Marcellus Faunce Thornton, D. C. L. L. D. F. R. S. D. 100, and William Quill Estate of the world.

Mr. Henry Harris of Hartselle, Georgia, has a calf twelve months old on his plantation in Marion county, which is a remarkable animal. A short time ago a ladder began to develop and when milked oil was obtained from the two rear teats and milk from the front ones.

Mr. J. J. Noah, the private secretary of the carpet-bag Senator Spencer of Alabama, has filed a protest in behalf of the carpet-bag against the issuing of a commission to Mr. R. T. Smith, appointed by the President as Collector of the port of Mobile. Mr. Noah furnishes the information that Smith was a soldier in Spencer's regiment; that Spencer has nominated on the Republican ticket for Auditor of the State of Alabama; that after Smith's election Auditor he went over to the Democrats on that one occasion he sold the Republicans his vote, and that Smith is supposed to have been a carpet-bagger.

Mr. Noah, who is expected to have been born in the year 1800, is a man of great energy and ability, and became a contributor to the *Apostolic Times*. He learned of the unconscious object of his affection was, and corresponded with her throughout the ten years. She never wrote a word of her personal attractions or family, nor did he ever speak of his good fortune. A few weeks ago he wrote her proposing marriage, and soon followed his letter to her Kentucky home, where he saw her for the first time. Recently they were married, and Miss Annie Berry, that was, learned of reaching Silver City that her husband, R. B. Metcalf, was the greatest capitalist in New Mexico.

The man who has been begging

papers of us each week for the past three months upon the positive promise that he would subscribe as soon as he got some money brought a hull pig yesterday for \$3, cash in advance. It looks as though he'd lost a subscriber, for he won't be able to make such a raise soon, unless his wife gets able to do five washings in a week instead of three as is her custom now.—*Ex.*

A Vienna daily says conflicting accounts come from Rumania. Those who regard it as imminent report the general movement of the Russian troops during the last week as a preparatory movement for concentrating forces which were hitherto scattered.

VIENNA, June 18.—Crossing the Danube will be postponed until about the 20th inst.

RAGUSA, June 19.—Suleiman Pasha has left Nisus and entered Montenegro to effect a junction with the Albanian division. The Montenegrins have abandoned their forces in the Otrok Pass. The position of the Montenegrins is regarded as critical. Seventy thousand Turks are now operating against them.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The *Herald* says: "There is no longer a doubt that the Turks have suffered a severe defeat at Kars. Every effort has been made by the authorities at Constantinople to conceal the truth in reference to the Asiatic campaign. Multar Pasha had established a portion of his forces near the river Phasis, between Kars and Erzurum, with the object of covering his communication with the latter city. This force has taken the precaution to erect earth works, and considered themselves safe. On Thursday last the Russians unexpectedly appeared in force and began a vigorous attack. The Turks repulsed the attacking columns several times, only giving way when driven from their position by superior numbers. The battle continued till midnight, and the advantage rested with the Russian forces. Several regiments had been captured and held. At daybreak the battle was renewed and continued through the day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Reports official and otherwise, indicate that the Turks are overwhelming Montenegrins.

PESSO Pasha telegraphs from Sakan-Kelab June 19, that 13,000 Russians who occupied Merickov and Iachanachov have been driven out by Turkish troops and their allies. A movement has been undertaken to cut off their retreat.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The *Golos* says the partial defeat of the Montenegrins has been repaired by the tenacity of Servia to join in the struggle.

MACON, Ga., June 20.—Peaches are now going forward freely from Georgia.

Great pestilence has broken out in the attitude of Servia.

Everything is prepared for the occupation of Servia in case of war, which a short time ago appeared possible to the Vienna Cabinet.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says: "The attitude of Servia is now

nothing but a mere pretense.

He says the partial defeat of the Montenegrins has been repaired by the tenacity of Servia to join in the struggle.

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# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Hon. Daniel Printup, of Rome, Ga., dropped in upon us for a few moments Thursday.

From all quarters of the State comes intelligence of the finest wheat crop of the last ten years.

Geo. W. Wilson, on account of sickness in his family, this week withdraws from the race as a candidate for Sheriff.

Attention is directed to the call of the Master of the County Grange for a meeting of the Trustees of Calhoun Grange College.

The whortleberry crop of this year has been the best for years. They have been selling on our streets for twenty-five cents per gallon.

Somebody broke the horn of "Ful-ler's" cow not long ago, and more lately made a raid upon his Irish potato patch and sweet potato bed.

The exercises of the Jacksonville Female Academy will close on Friday, the 29th inst. Patrons and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

As we write, Wednesday, the commencement exercises of Oxford College, are in progress. Several of our citizens design going down Thursday and hear the exercises of that day and the Friday following.

The Rome *Bulletin* says that a merchant in that city has just received 100 pounds of the finest honey shipped from Calhoun county. The same says that 400 bushels of new wheat has been received there from the fertile fields of Talladega.

APRIL 1.—We saw on Wednesday last a specimen of this splendid fruit from the garden of Jas. Rowland. It was golden yellow, between the size of a large plum and peach. It is equal in rich and delicate flavor to any of the tropical fruits, and we wonder why there is not more of it cultivated in the section.

Mr. Dodge estimates that 12,000,000 more acres are planted in cotton this year than last. Estimating one bale to every four acres, this would give us an increased production over last year of three million bales, or an entire crop of nearly eight million bales this year. This can scarcely be possible, and we are inclined to think Mr. Dodge is wrong in his figures.

We are now printing election tickets for the candidates with a rush. As, under the circumstances, a full printed ticket cannot be had, and as each candidate will want some tickets of his own at each box, if only to show that he is not out of the race, quite a large number will be circulated in the county, but not too many for convenience of voters. Plenty of tickets around the polls is a very good thing for a candidate to have—the next best thing to plenty of friends.

The prisoners in our county jail came near making their escape Wednesday evening. By means of tools furnished from the outside they had succeeded in sawing several of the iron bars through, and were about to step out into entire freedom when discovered and chained down. Subsequently Marshal Printup arrested the negro who had furnished them the tools, but while a messenger was gone for the Sheriff he managed to elude the vigilance of the Marshal and made his escape.

We were in a very prolific grape arbor one day this week, belonging to Mrs. Hudson of this place. She informed us that one of the means, besides careful training, by which she obtained such abundant and healthy bearing, was by cutting off the vine just beyond the last bloom on each bearing branch; thus turning the strength of the vine into the fruit, instead of making more wood.

She has also an exceedingly fine vegetable garden. On some of the squares a second crop already growing, and will have a third before the season closes.

In point of numbers, at least, the Amateur Dramatic Entertainment next Wednesday, the 23rd, promises to be a decided success. We hear of numbers who are coming from the various towns surrounding, and from the country lying contiguous to Jacksonville. We hope to see many of our friends out on that evening, and think we can promise them an excellent entertainment for a few hours. The admission fee is designedly placed low to encourage a large attendance. The proceeds, after payment of necessary stage expenses, will be devoted to some charitable or educational object.

A former Alabamian, now living in Mississippi, recently gave Mr. A. C. Stewart the following infallible preventive of hog cholera. He has been using it four or five years, and never has the cholera among his hogs, while others around him lose heavily. The following is the recipe:

1 lb sulphur, 1 lb copperas, 1 lb salt peter, 1 lb black antimony. This will be four doses in slop for twenty hogs. It must be given about once a week.

He claims that the cholera is a worm in the hog and the black antimony kills this worm.

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## Notes from the Oxford Tribune.

Mr. Wm. Bryan has got so as to be able to kick.

Jake DeArman has meat to sell.

Rumor has it that the 22d Alabama Regiment will have a Re-union at Delta, Clay county, on the 4th of July.

Henry Bullard has bought out W. D. Root & Co.

Aleckibin & Orr and the Kellys have steam threshers.

Died—June 8th, in Chulaanee, Cleburne county, Mr. James Lee.

Died—Near Arboocoochee, Cleburne county, June 8th, Miss Alice Verdin.

Died—Near Arboocoochee, Cleburne county, June 8th, Mrs. Louisa Alexander.

Jas. Jackson, son of Andrew Jackson, of Cleburne county, was killed in Texasately.

The young people of Beat No. 4 had a nice picnic at the Ganaway Academy Saturday before last.

E. G. Morris is meeting with encouraging success with his turbine water wheel.

The carpenters have about completed a new store house for Mr. C. Martin at his old stand.

The ladies and gentlemen in the neighborhood of Martin's Cross Roads have established a Reading Association.

There was a considerable riot between negroes and whites at Alexandria some nights ago. Too much corn juice.

Alexandria speaks of having a cotton factory.

The editor of the *Trilbe* urges the people of Oxford to erect a cotton factory in that place.

II. Wagon, of DeArmanville, will pay \$1 a head for the scalps of dogs, proven to be sheep killers, that are killed in one mile of his place.

Eliza Jenkins has had a severe case of pneumonia, but is convalescent.

Some of the people of Oakfuske, Cleburne county, speak of coming to the Fair. We hope to see large representation from all parts of Cleburne and other of our neighboring counties.

Some days ago quite a number of Revenue officers gathered at this place and from here went to Cross Plains. There, we understand, they were met by other Revenue officers and some soldiers. From that point they made a raid and destroyed several stills, and made some arrests. In making the arrests, we learn, they shot one man, not seriously. The arrested parties were carried to Edwardsville, for preliminary examination and will doubtless give bond. Some of them we know can give any bond required. Not having learned the full particulars we refrain from giving any of the names or indulging in any comment. While here the chief Revenue Collector stated that it was necessary to make a vigorous effort for the suppression of illicit distilling in portions of this and Cleburne counties, and lively times may be looked for soon.

Our Bolivar county, Mississippi, correspondent writes us to say that there was a mistake about that twelve hundred bushels of corn to the acre; that he did not design to make any such extravagant statement, and if his manuscript so read it was a slip of the pen; that as to his other statements, they are positively true and he can verify them if necessary. His letter certainly contained the statement in question; but at the time, we supposed it to be, as he terms it, a slip of the pen; but the temptation to tally him a little on it was too great to be resisted. He is a truthful gentleman and poses taking correspondent, and we would not seriously bring his veracity in question. As he writes, it would be rather hard on a man who always closes his letters with "Yours in truth," to be convicted of prevarication.

The prisoners in our county jail came near making their escape Wednesday evening. By means of tools furnished from the outside they had succeeded in sawing several of the iron bars through, and were about to step out into entire freedom when discovered and chained down.

Subsequently Marshal Printup arrested the negro who had furnished them the tools, but while a messenger was gone for the Sheriff he managed to elude the vigilance of the Marshal and made his escape.

We were in a very prolific grape arbor one day this week, belonging to Mrs. Hudson of this place. She informed us that one of the means, besides careful

training, by which she obtained such abundant and healthy bearing, was by cutting off the vine just beyond the last bloom on each bearing branch; thus turning the strength of the vine into the fruit, instead of making more wood.

She has also an exceedingly fine vegetable garden. On some of the squares a second crop already growing, and will have a third before the season closes.

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## COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

ALEXANDRIA.—The past session of Prof. Miller's school terminated last Friday, with a private examination for the benefit of the parents and guardians of his pupils. I was denied the pleasure of being present during the exercises of the day, but heard many who were in attendance express themselves as being well pleased with the progress their children had made, and satisfied that Prof. Miller had not allowed the children to idle away their time during the session. Miss Louie McClellan was presented with a pair of beautiful vases for being the most studious pupil. The school gave a public entertainment at night, consisting of elocution, reading of compositions, and plays. The speakers were divided in two classes, each class competing for a prize. The Committee on Elocution, after highly complimenting the entire class, awarded the first prize to Mr. Avery Ingraham, and the second to Master Seab Lauford. The four pretty young ladies whose compositions were so highly spoken of were Misses Lou and Ann McClellan, Alice Cooper and Mollie Ezell.

Mr. Dodge reports, as the result of the official canvass of the area in cotton this year, an increase of nearly four per cent upon the acreage of 1876, giving a total in excess of 12,000,000 acres. North Carolina declines 4 per cent, and South Carolina 3 per cent. Georgia and Florida increase each 1 per cent. Alabama and Tennessee increase 2 per cent; Mississippi, 4 per cent; Arkansas, 5 per cent; Louisiana, 6 per cent; Texas, 12 per cent. The States of the largest acreage are, respectively, Mississippi, Texas, Alabama and Georgia. There is much complaint in Georgia of a poor stand, caused by cool weather, cut worms, crickets, grasshoppers and aphides. Some instances of re-planting and plowing of other crops have occurred. There is also some complaint of non-germination in Alabama and Mississippi, which is less general than on the Atlantic coast. Plants are backward and aphides trouble some areas. Areas, at first too wet, have since been too dry and cold. The crop is two weeks late in the central and northern sections, but is in good condition in more southern counties of Louisiana. Germination has been prompt, the growth is vigorous and the culture better than usual. Cold nights injured early-planted areas, and rain is needed in some localities.

Said one fellow to another, "If I was as flat footed as you are I would not be afraid of slipping on the pavement." "Yes," was the response, "some people are flat on one end and some on the other," and the first chap looked thoughtful and went on down the street.

If Russia should gobble up Turkey wouldn't Russia be a Turkey gobbler?

[Advertisement]

Somebody Scared.

*Editors Republican.*—It is reported in some sections that I have declined to run the race for Sheriff. This is done with a view to weaken friends in my interest. I announced my name to run the race, and intend to do so, and hope my friends will not listen to any rumors to the contrary. Yours truly,

D. F. SHIFFORD, Oxford, Ala.

June 23-24.

Oxford, Ala.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

The *Republican* is going to be a weekly paper.

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# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLI.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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If not paid in advance.....\$2.00

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Over one square counted as two, etc. Obituaries charged at advertising rates

Marriage notices.....\$0.50

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One square twelve months.....\$15.00
One-fourth column three months.....\$10.00
One-fourth column twelve months.....\$20.00
One-half column three months.....\$25.00
One-half column twelve months.....\$50.00
One column three months.....\$40.00
One column twelve months.....\$100.00

## A. WOODS,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## M. J. TURNLEY,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

## SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.  
With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuation of his patronage.  
He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who consider him a fit man for their employment, and can trust him with further employment, can exert his influence without further expense and other evils arising therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

W. M. HAMRS. J. M. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

## Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections, may 15-1855-15

C. C. ELLIS. JOHN T. MARTIN.

## ELLIS & MARTIN,

## ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Are associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with them in the counties of the 12th and 13th, and in the adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State. may 15-1855-15

## H. L. STEVENSON,

## ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

## J. D. ARNOLD,

## SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate. May 15-1855-15

### Agreeable People.

People who are easily pleased, and require little to amuse them, are generally considered thoroughly agreeable by all with whom they come in contact. Pleasant folks are they who always feel pleased with the company they are in, and rather to seem well entertained than to give entertainment. A man thus disposed perhaps may not have much learning or wit, but if he has a companion who is, and something friendly in his behavior, it conceives men's mind more than the brightest talents without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should not dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot occur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please that he will gain upon everyone that hears or beholds him. This disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but the result of the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a thorough command over passion and prejudice.

### The Difference.

Love, with women, is a business; but with men, business is a love. This does not mean that women are mercenary in love, or that men deal in the spirit of love in their ordinary business. It means that love is, to women, yet more than to men, an occupation, absorbing that fills and uses much of life; while to men business fills and uses much of their life in much the same way. As human life is at present ordered, this apportionment of activities is unavoidable and appropriate.

One beautiful trait in a true woman's character is her invariable readiness to smooth her husband's temperament, even if she has to do it with an aching heart.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2098.

### WITH THEE.

BY W. W. ELLSWORTH.

I'd rather walk through shower with thee,  
Than with another when the air  
Is soft with summer, and as fair  
The heavens above us as a sea;  
Dim, unfathomed sapphire, where,  
Slow drifting on a liquid sky.  
The white-sailed ships of God float by.  
Sweeter to storm to be with thee,  
Dark waters round us, and the roar  
Of breakers on an unseen shore  
Resounding louder on the tee.—  
Than with another, sailing o'er  
A rippling lake, where angry gale  
May never read the silken sail.

—*Scrimmer's Monthly.*

### Only a Dressmaker.

"Do you really love me, Charley?"  
"Do I really live and breathe? Now Ruth, what's the use of asking such an absurd question as that, when you know perfectly well that I don't belong to myself at all. I'm a slave—a miserable, abject captive in the chain of your sweet eyes and gentle words—and what's more, I haven't the least desire to regain my lost freedom!"

"Nonsense, Charley!"

But Ruth Murray said "Nonsense" in a tone that clearly meant "The very best of sense;" and Mr. Charles Trevor took advantage of the coquettish syllables accordingly.

They were sitting in the library of the fine old country house, with a bright fire blazing. Charles Trevor was tall, and dark and handsome, with wavy black hair, and frank features, while Ruth Murray was very small and very plump, with long, brown eyelashes, and lips red and ripe as strawberries, and hair like golden water stirred into fantastic ripples by summer evening winds. Only that she was wonderfully pretty and coquettish without, as many pretty girls are apt to be. Isn't that enough?

"Charley," she said, thoughtfully, playing with one of the sparkling buttons of her jacket, "I do believe that you love me—but I'm afraid that your sentiments will undergo an alteration when you know that—that—"

"It ought to have told you before," faltered Ruth, coloring vividly, and seeming to shrink away from the ruddy shine of the fire, "only—"

"Told me what, darling?"

"That I am only a dressmaker!"

"You a dressmaker! And visiting at Wardley Place?"

"Kate Wardley and I were school companions, Charley—and she is very kind—and she promised to tell nobody, least people should be cold to me."

"Stop a minute, Ruth, said Mr. Trevor. "I didn't ask the question because the fact made one what's difference in our relations towards one another; only I was taken a little by surprise, as it were. A dressmaker, are you? Well, Ruth, I shouldn't care if you were a crossing-sweeper. I love you—and that's enough for me."

"But, Charley, I am poor and obscure."

"What of that? I am not rich, by any means; but I am fully capable of working for both of us; and as for being obscure, why, we'll try and see if we cannot make ourselves a name in the world, Ruth."

"But you are not obscure, Charley. The Trevors stand high in the circles of fashion. I know that, humble little dressmaker though I am."

"What then?"

"Why, the world will say that you have made a *messaliance*."

"And what care I for the world's verdict, as long as I am happy in my love? Little Ruth, what sort of a mercenary renegade do you take me for? I love you—and I'm going to marry you!"

"Mamma, what do you think?" exclaimed Maria, breathless and eager:

"That Ruth Murray, whom we met at Wardley Place—the pretty blonde I told you of—"

"What of her?" asked Mrs. Trevor.

As Maria stopped for breath, and Charles looked on quickly with a deep flush on his cheek.

"She's nothing but a dressmaker!"

"Nonsense, Maria! You must be mistaken."

"But I am not mistaken, mamma! I saw her this very morning at Miss Mackenzie's, and she tried my dress on with her own hands!"

"Surely, my love, Kate Wardley would never invite a young person in that social position to—"

"But, mamma, the Wardleys are so odd, you never know what freaks they may be guilty of. The idea of a common dressmaker's presuming to associate with those so far above her!"

"Stop a moment, Maria," said Charles Trevor, advancing into the room.

"I have yet to learn in what respect Miss Murray is at all inferior to any of the guests at Wardley Place. In my estimation, her beauty, grace, and intellect place her far above any young lady there!"

"There, mamma, I told you how it was!" said Maria, turning to her mother. "Charles has been just foolish enough to become infatuated with her rosy mouth full of pins. Miss Mackenzie stood watching her, with a skirt-lining depending from her bony arm."

"Ruth," said the old maid dubiously, "you surely cannot be earnest."

"Mother," said Charles, quietly, "I don't understand you at all."

"Don't you Hettie? Well, that's not at all strange, for half the time I don't understand myself."

"No; but—Ruth, this arrangement seems to me so unsatisfactory—so unsuitable—"

"Don't my work give satisfaction?"

"I never had an apprentice learn

half so quickly. Those white little fingers of yours seem gifted by magic!"

"Thank you," said Ruth, bowing demurely. "The yellow silk, please. Didn't you tell me that Miss Trevor was coming here at eleven to try on her dress?"

"So she said—and there is the carriage dashing up to the door. It's a fine thing to be rich. Are you sure the dress is ready, Ruth?"

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# The Republican.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1877.

Alabama State money is worth 95 cents on the dollar.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention meets in Gadsden July 12.

Mr. Smalley says in the New York Tribune: "In the course of two months spent in travel in eight of the Southern States since the adjournment of Congress, I have been on the lookout to discover the beginning of the new party so much talked of by the Northern newspapers. Not the first sprout have I been able to find. The surface of the political field is everywhere covered with thick, stout growth of Democracy which, whether it be thought a useful plant or a noxious weed, is so well rooted that it bids fair to resist for some time to come the development of any new crop."

## "Southern Subserviency."

The Springville Enterprise copies entire the article of ours with the above heading of week before last, and thus endorses it. It will be seen that the Enterprise, like the REPUBLICAN, has a contempt for the men who are always croaking of what the world thinks of us, and who are in a chronic state of apology for the South every hour in the day:

"The above article rings so clearly of the "true mettle," and accords so harmoniously with the sentiments and views of the masses of our people, that we think it cannot have wide a circulation. It is with pain, and in some instances with disgust, that we have witnessed this cringing and subservient spirit upon the part of some of our journals, who claim to be the exponents of a proud and spirited people. To appearances we may be crushed and degraded by power, but we cannot succumb easily, and still entertain a proud consciousness of an unconquerable hatred for the injustice that has reduced us to such extremities, while the world, with a knowledge of this fact will be constrained to respect us, even in our direst misfortune. But when, by a course of voluntary inhumanity, we attempt to pander to the prejudices and hatred of those who have spent all their powers to harm us, we justly deserve to be held up as objects of scorn and contempt for all time to come, and to feel that aggravated sense of shame that attaches itself to voluntary self-degradation. This servile and subservient spirit is not in keeping with the genius and temper of our Southern people, and the press that prostitutes itself to the purpose of misrepresenting their feelings upon this subject well merits the rebuke which in due time it will receive."

## Col. John H. Caldwell.

We see from Washington dispatches that this distinguished Alabamian will more than probably be elected Clerk of the next House of Representatives. This honor could not be conferred on a more worthy and competent gentleman. Col. C. represented his State in the 44th and 45th Congresses with marked ability and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is a representative man of the South, and in his election this noble section of our country will be honored. We hope he will be elected—Gadsden Times.

We most heartily endorse every word of commendation of our distinguished townsmen in the above. All the indications point to the election of Col. Caldwell, and we here say, that no act of the next Congress, in its selection of officers of the House, would give higher pleasure to the people of Alabama and other of the Gulf States. It would be a graceful tribute to the South on the part of the Northern Democracy, as well as a deserved recognition of the services in Congress of a polished representative Southern gentleman. It would go far to dispel the assertion of our political opponents that the alliance of the Northern with the Southern wing of the Democracy is dictated by no higher motive than the use they can make of us in securing place and power. It would exhibit a frank spirit of confidence on the part of our Northern friends that Southern soreheads sometimes complain is lacking, and cultivate in the Southern heart a reciprocal feeling that would bear good fruit in all future councils of the party. The political consequence of the South in Congress is such as to render just its claim to have a representative Southern man for Clerk, and that man is to be found, in a most eminent degree, in the subject of the above article.

Of the unfortunate difficulty which led to the death of Capt. Jones, the Selma Argus says:

"It has never failed to our lot to record a sadder event than the shooting on Tuesday morning last, 19th inst., of Capt. Catesby P. Rogers Jones by Mr. J. A. Harrel, both of this city. They were both well known citizens of high character and the best social position, neighbors and friends, members of the same congregation, and worshippers at the same altar, between whom, so far as we are informed, only amicable relations had existed."

The wound inflicted unfortunately proved mortal, Capt. Jones dying in less than a few hours. There are two sides to every story, and in these circumstances attending and preceding the lamentable occurrence are various details, we do not feel warranted in attempting to give the public facts which can only be ascertained by the legal investigation now in progress. The difficulty is admitted had its origin in quarrels between children of the parties, and the killing occurred on Mr. Harrel's premises.

The Mobile Daily News says, Captain Jones was a distinguished officer in the old United States Navy, and during the war rendered efficient service to the Confederate cause. He was the Executive officer of the Merrimac under Commodore Buchanan in the famous fight at Hampton Roads, and when the Commodore was wounded in the first dive, he assumed command, and in the latter part of the war was in the Ordnance Department and stationed at Selma, where he married Miss Tarit. He was a brother of the late Captain Walter Jones of Mobile, and a son of General Roger Jones, who was for many years the Adjutant General of the United States Army.

The Selma Times of Thursday says: "Judge Harrel rendered a decision in the Harrel case yesterday, allowing bail, and fixing it at \$15,000."

## Col. Bradford's Address.

By invitation Hon. Taul Bradford delivered an address before the literary societies of Oxford College, and it was our good fortune to be present and hear it. Always polished, fluent and eloquent, the distinguished gentleman fairly eclipsed himself and added greatly to his reputation with our people as an orator and highly educated gentleman. While carried away with his oratory, however, we could not always yield assent to his propositions. It strikes us he takes too gloomy a view of the opinion of the world concerning the South. According to him we are the contemned of all people, and must fight our way into the estimation of the world in the face of the strongest and most unreasoning prejudice and misjudgment, by the force of intellect. That task we had already accomplished before the war, through our orators, statesmen, jurists, poets, inventors and artists, who had illustrated in the highest degree the genius of the South, Virginia, the mother of States, and the Palmetto State, not to speak of other Southern States, have given to the world characters so lofty that their fame has been appropriated by the civilized races. No reader of history can despise the culture and intellectual greatness of the Southern people. During the late war, we exemplified in the highest degree that virtue that Lord Lytton says is most highly esteemed by all the nations—the virtue of courage. It is a mistake that the South is despised. The very cities in England that are now letting Grant were sympathizers with the South during his struggle. Indeed, the majority of the ruling classes of England and France sympathized with us, while our enemy found his warmest friend in semi-barbarous Russia. Disraeli, the present Prime Minister of England, who has been, and now is contributing to the ovation England renders Grant, not many years ago, in his book entitled Lothair, paid the people of the South a glowing compliment at the expense of Yankee character. The Colonel will remember it. It rendered the book immensely popular in the South.

No, it is not the "outgoing of the philanthropic heart of England to Grant" as the instrument that worked out the designs of Exeter Hall, that we witness to-day in England. In all the addresses to him, from Wales to the Town Mayor, we find no allusion to his services in the crusade against slavery. London finds in him a military genius and a lion, and the Court is pleased to be gracious to him as a representative American for like political reasons that influenced it in the dazzling reception of the filthy Shah of Persia. The English people may doubtless do admire the military genius of Grant; but who doubts but that they would have paid greater homage to the genius of Lee, had he visited the shores of England at the close of the war. Even the people of the South have a secret admiration for Southern character, and they have only concealed it from reasons political. As the passions of the war wane, and the party that once dominated this country goes to its death, they even day more and more evince it. Who so popular just now with the people of the North as the chivalrous Gordon, the knightly Hampton, the brilliant Hill, and the intellectual Lamar? All these men played conspicuous parts in the drama that had a world for an audience and a continent for a stage; and this statement of fact incidentally brings us in contact with another opinion expressed by Col. B., to-wit: That the field of lofty ambition is barred in this country to all who have been conspicuous in our history during the period of events that led up to and throughout the war. It would surprise no one in 1880 to find a Southern man nominated for the second place in the Government, and that man would most likely be no obscure one. But that is not of so much consequence. We entirely agree with the Colonel that the people of the South cannot vie with the people of the North in wealth, and perchance must choose a field of achievement where intellect and culture will play the best part; but we doubt the propriety of impressing the fact upon our youth, to start with, that they go into the contest handicapped with history, in the eyes of the world, by no means glorious and in the face of every difficulty that malice can invent or prejudice erect, misinterpreted and unappreciated. A man cannot fight so well when he knows he contends against such odds. No, rather let us imitate the example of Bonaparte when, wishing to inspire his soldiers beneath the pyramids of Egypt, he told them thirty centuries looked down upon them. Let us recollect to them the grandeur of their country's past; tell them of immortal crowns of laurel won by their glorious fathers in every field of achievement; call them to witness that the eyes of the world are upon them, and that great things are expected of them. Nothing so cheers and animates as such encouragement; nothing will so quickly inspire the youth of the South as the thought that they have a fair start in the race. They need such encouragement. The people of the South have been hacked long enough. We say to them therefore, nothing stands in the way to bar you from distinction: the same road lies open to you in this free land that invites the feet of the youth of Massachusetts; the prejudices engendered by the war are but cobwebs that have nearly fallen already from the accumulated dust of the years gone by, to be lightly brushed aside when occasion demands. The most exalted career, and the most glorious destiny is before you, and if you fail it will be from causes inherent in you, and not from any external force whatever.

While we have felt constrained to take issue with Col. B. on the points above indicated, we take pleasure in saying that his speech was on the whole a most masterly effort, and was well received by the large and cultivated audience. We

trust that our people will have other opportunities to hear one who has at the meridian of life already won laurels in Congress, at the bar, and in this field of letters.

## The Future of the South.

The Montgomery Advertiser says after ten years of gloom and pecuniary distress, a brighter era is about to dawn upon the South. The stories of the Ku Klux, so industriously circulated and for a time believed, have had their day, and Northern and Western men are continually arriving in Alabama and other Southern States, for the purpose of purchasing homes. There is every reason for believing that the immigration into Alabama this fall and winter will assume immense proportions. There are many and convincing reasons why this should be so. No section of the Union can claim advantages superior to Alabama. The climate, soil and variety of productions are all that could be desired. The rights of all classes are protected. There is ample protection to life and property. The school system is yearly growing better. The obligations of the State are promptly met. The farming interests are improving in every respects, and the indications are that this State more wheat will be gathered than will be needed to meet all the demands for flour. These are into our midst this fall and winter will, we think, find plenty to eat, and at moderate prices, while the land, as can be found anywhere, can be purchased at almost nominal rates.

## A Great Conflagration.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 21.—Yesterday was the most calamitous ever known in the annals of St. John, New Brunswick. Nothing could have burst more suddenly on the unsuspecting citizens than the fire which destroyed so many lives, wasted property by the millions of dollars' worth, laid an arrest on many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation, but terror and consternation all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, school houses, almost everything were in a few hours totally destroyed by fire. Nearly every street, square and alley is filled with furniture. Thousands of people are without food or shelter. Many persons lost their lives while fleeing from the flames or in the vain attempt to save part of their household goods.

The entire business part of the city is destroyed. Forty odd blocks, or nearly five hundred acres have not six buildings remaining.

BANGOR, ME., June 22.—The fire at St. John is now under control. Fifteen thousand people are homeless and without food. Thirty dead bodies have been recovered, and as many more are missing. The loss is now estimated at not less than \$15,000,000.

Since the great fire of 1866 in Quebec no such calamity has befallen our Canadian neighbors as the burning of the city of St. John, N. B. It was one of the most important cities of the Dominion, and probably, next to Toronto, the most vigorous and go-ahead of them all. Its population has increased greatly since the fire which destroyed so many lives, wasted property by the millions of dollars' worth, laid an arrest on many and varied forms of industry, and spread not only desolation, but terror and consternation all around. Public buildings, palaces of commerce, temples of religion, banks, palatial residences, school houses, almost everything were in a few hours totally destroyed by fire. Nearly every street, square and alley is filled with furniture. Thousands of people are without food or shelter. Many persons lost their lives while fleeing from the flames or in the vain attempt to save part of their household goods.

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# The Republican.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

Chancellor Graham came in Monday and opened court.

Mr. Noble has been commissioned Postmaster at Anniston, this county.

Some days ago we noticed some large Irish potatoes grown by Mr. J. W. Whiteside. Since then he has dug one that weighed fourteen ounces.

W. M. Linder, the negro who attempted to assist some of his race to escape from our county jail a short time since, was arrested in Rome last Tuesday, and turned over to Sheriff Stewart.

Most of the men arrested for distilling in this and Cleburne county have been released on bail. We learn that the Revenue officers did not destroy private property in their raid as they have done heretofore.

The Whatley spoken of in the notices from the Lexington (Ky.) Press, in reference to the annual drill exercises of the A. and M. College, is young George Whatley, son of Mrs. G. C. Whatley, of this place.

Both Messrs. D. J. Clark and Nathan Clark have presented us cotton blooms gathered from their fields on the 26th. Mr. Nathan Clark requests us to say that that fertilized with the Bale fertilizer bloomed eight or ten days sooner than the other.

The poem published last week entitled "If we Knew" was written by a little girl in the lower part of this county, and reflects great credit upon her. We have heard it repeatedly complimented by critical judges, and there is great curiosity to know her name. She must write again.

We could only be present one day at the Commencement exercises of the Oxford College. From what we saw and heard we were most favorably impressed with the progress of the pupils, and the management of the institution generally. Friday the committee, who were invited to examine pupils, made a report, which reflected the highest honor upon the faculty, and which must have been most gratifying to them and the friends of the school. We were compelled to return before night and therefore missed the Cantata, which we have heard most highly spoken of.

Capt. N. B. DeArman proposes to be one of ten to make the premium on the best native or common breed milch cow \$100 above the premium offered by the County Fair.—*Oxford Tribune*.

This is a very liberal proposition on the part of Mr. DeArman, but it leaves us never will have the pleasure of contributing his ten dollar premium if he waits for the nine other gentlemen to raise a like amount. This is only \$20 offered on the best Jersey cow, and it seems to us that \$30 would be an ample premium on the best "native or common breed" cow. If Mr. DeArman agrees with us in this, we are authorized to state that two other gentlemen, living here, will pay \$10 each, and in conjunction with him raise a premium fund of \$30 instead of a hundred. Let us hear from him.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT at the Court House on last Wednesday night was in every way a success. The attendance was as large as could possibly have been expected, there being between 275 and 300 persons present, who came not only from the town but from surrounding towns and all parts of the county. The play of the "Fair Maid of Croissey" was rendered in a manner that gave satisfaction to all. The ladies engaged in it, Misses Mary A. Forney and Lizzie Hoke, eclipsed any actors we have seen perform the parts played by them.

PEEK'S HILL.—*Mr. Editor*:—Please inform us of the real name and home of "Pat McCarty." His verdure is so refreshing, especially in a news dearth that we would fain transplant him amidst our soil.

## Notes from the Oxford Tribune.

### IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

#### Alabama Agricultural, Commercial and Mineral Convention.

Montgomery, June 11, 1877.

Hon. R. M. Paton:

DEAR SIR.—I think your interest in the subject about which I write will excuse the liberty I take in troubling you with this communication.

It is proposed to hold a convention at Blount Springs, about the 1st of next September, for the purpose of discussing the material resources of our State with the double view of awaking among our own people a spirit of enterprise, and attracting the attention of the world to our resources. The convention will be composed as follows:

1. Two delegates from each county, representing the agricultural interests of the State.

2. Two delegates from each incorporated city or town, representing the commercial interest.

3. One representative of each mining or manufacturing company.

4. One representative of each railroad.

5. One representative of each newspaper.

6. One representative from each incorporated College.

Arrangements have been made with the proprietors at the Springs to entertain the Convention at nominal rates, and to furnish a hall for its session. Negotiations are now pending with the various railroad companies, with the view of securing free passes to delegates going and coming.

The business of the Convention will be in accordance with a programme arranged in advance, in which each topic will be assigned to some one who will present his views thereon, either in the form of an essay or an address, as he may prefer, which, after being thus presented, will be subject to discussion by the body of the Convention. The following list will give you an idea of the range of discussion proposed:

1. The coal fields of Alabama, their extent, value and development.

2. The adaptation of our soil and climate to the cultivation of grasses, and sheep husbandry.

3. The harbor and trade of Mobile.

4. Fruits and fruit culture in Alabama.

5. Our iron interests and industries.

6. The soils and manorial resources of the State.

7. Our lumber interests.

8. Our railroad system.

9. Cotton manufacturing in Alabama; our resources, and advantages, and its profitability and relation to other industry.

10. Our water lines, natural and artificial.

11. The problem of free labor and cotton culture.

12. Immigration.

Each one of the topics has been assigned to some citizen of the State whose attainments and reputation will insure the presentation of a well considered paper, and command for his opinions the respect of the world. It is proposed to publish the proceedings of the Convention in book form, for general distribution, and it will probably contain more valuable information upon the matters embraced in it than can be found elsewhere.

The object of this letter is to ask you to take a place in the programme—to favor us with a paper on the subject of cotton manufacturing in this State. I sincerely hope you will consent to do so.

My opinion is that such a Convention will be productive of great good. We shall, probably, be occupied several days in carrying out this programme. The mere fact of bringing together the representatives of the State for discussion of the material interests of the State, will in itself accomplish a great deal. Aye, if I mistake not, the amount of thought which a discussion would evolve, would give an impetus to the cause of progress in Alabama which we have not hitherto experienced.

Yours very respectfully and truly yours,

W. H. CHAMBERS.

EDWARDSVILLE.—The United States officers and their men are thick in these parts this week. The first we knew of them, there came in four of them last Saturday evening with six prisoners. They lodged them in jail, and on Monday morning brought in another, when they left, and have not returned yet. That squad has not, but there is a larger force here from below. Two of those who were put in jail have been released on bail, and the others will be, we suppose, as soon as they can get assistance from their homes, for the crowd that was brought in Saturday evening we think were all from Calhoun county except one. Several men have gone to them (the Federal officers) and surrendered, and were released immediately, ~~on bond~~—or we might say, ~~we were not in~~ custody at all, for they made the bond before they came forward. The officers say that ~~those~~ they do not get will not be able to make a crop this year. They have burst up several distilleries, and perhaps all are now stopped.—*Oxford Tribune*.

Wholesale Hanging.

The hanging of eleven men in Pennsylvania last week, who belonged to the order called Molie Maguites, was something unparalleled in the annals of the hemp and cart. This organization of "Molies" was one of most powerful proportions. The mandates of those in authority in the Society were supreme, and if a member was ordered to take the life of a fellow being the order was, with him, higher than all other moral or State laws.

Besides becoming a strong element in the State the organization was a terror to any who dared oppose its measures. The conviction of these eleven men was in due course of law, and the leading journals of Pennsylvania take the position that the good of society demanded that the criminals pay the extreme penalty of the law.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The question has often been asked by those interested, "Can I have my hair restored to its natural color, without coloring the skin?" and can my thick locks be thickened up?"

We answer, "It can," and would advise you to read a treatise on the hair, which is published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashville, N. H., who send it free upon application.

They are the proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. We learn from it, the hair, in a perfect state of health, is constantly falling out, and new hairs grow from the same tufts; but, in case of any disease of the scalp, or by the use of alcohol preparations, the hair-tube becomes constricted in its mouth, and prevents the new follicles from reaching the surface. Their preparation will create a perfectly healthy condition of the scalp, and, by its tonic properties, will preserve and strengthen the roots of the hair.—*Sateman, Des Moines, Iowa.*

IMPORTANT.

W. W. NESPIT.

IT IS NOW prepared with Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper to do all kinds of work requiring on Sorgum Machinery.

SMITH'S STACKS OF upright construction, which make more holes in a shorter time than any other *specialty*.

MEASURES, BRIMMERS, DIPPERS, & constantly on hand for sale.

RAPID SORGUM COOKER.—The best terms ever invented. Does away with the necessity of cooling in barrels.

Terms cash, or good barter.

Misses KATE & LOU CRAWFORD, Jacksonville, May 28, 1877.

W. W. NESPIT.

## AGRICULTURAL

WEEDS.—Among the earliest plants to start in arable grounds are weeds, and the presence of weeds is more or less indicative of slovenly farming. But what is a weed? Inquires one. As good a definition as can be given is "a plant out of place;" or in other words, every plant different from the crop under cultivation, and growing therewith to its detriment. The weeds are divided in two ways, to wit, by seeds and by roots. To the former sort belong annuals and biennials, and to the latter perennials.

Prof. Buckman of the Cirencester College, England, discovered in a pint of clover seed 7,600 weed seeds; in a pint of cow-grass seed, 12,600; in broad clover, 39,440; and two pints of white clover seed yielded, 25,650, and the other 70,400 weed seeds. These statements show the necessity for care in buying seed.

The same necessity for care in purchasing grain and grass seeds is manifest, as shown in reference to clover seeds. The above professor counted 4,000 seeds, ripened by one plant of charlock or "wild turnip," as the weed is sometimes called by farmers. The stinking chamomile, a single plant of it produced, 46,000 seeds, and a burdock 26,000, and the plant of common dock 1,700 seeds. These few statements show that when wonderful collections of weeds furnish seeds for propagation.

Seeds and some other kinds of weeds furnish winged seeds which are scattered by the wind. No farmer should suffer such plants to go to seed. Another way of propagating weeds is by putting the cuttings of hedges and other waste places into the compost heap.

There are some of the ways of propagating weeds. As prevention is better than cure, eradicate it when and where it can be done; but be sure and eradicate weeds in the garden and in the field.

Lie-Trei-Ou.—Poultry keepers who are so situated that they may allow their flocks to roost at large, will perceive a great advantage in opening the door now, at least a portion of the day, in order to promote the health and productiveness of the fowls. They find something just to their taste—the fresh, tender grass. They have a hankering after "greens," notwithstanding that they had no greens to eat. They pick all the quick-growing weeds, as they extend and flap their wings, as if to say, "Three cheers for liberty."

It is astonishing how quickly they will learn to expect their daily freedom and chafe when the time comes for the door to be opened, although previously keeping quiet. This is on the supposition that they are permitted to go out regularly at a certain hour, which is far from the truth. In a day or even less, they will search the ground over, and supply themselves with certain necessary substances that very likely would not be provided for them in their houses.

SAGE FOR MICE.—The following rules for cultivating a garden sage are given by a Chicago journal:

"Sage is sown for market by sowing the seed early in spring, in rich moist soil, kept carefully from weeds, until the plants are ready to be set out in the beds. This is done in June and July. The soil should be enriched with well-rotted manure and should be made very fine by harrowing and raking, as the plants are at first small and delicate. The plants are set eight inches apart in the rows. Plants are kept free from weeds by working with a small steel garden rake, which is better than a hoe. In September each alternate row is cut out and bunched for market, leaving the others to grow. In a short time the plants, now two feet apart, will meet. If the soil is very rich, the alternate rows will be dry, and these left will be ready to cover the second cutting is sold. The usual cost of the crop is about \$150 per acre, and an acre ought to be worth \$500."

Many farmers complain that birds strip the buds on their gooseberry bushes. Never mind until the bushes are burst into leaf, and you will always have heavy crops. It is a good practice to get work as forward as possible during the winter, but some discretion should be exercised as to the right and wrong subjects to be dealt with, or more harm than good may ensue. As regards keeping birds from destroying buds the best remedy is powder and shot. All kinds of guards, except close netting, are useless.—*horticultural Exchange*.

## Short Lessons in Natural History.

Diseased Peach Trees.—The following is said to be a sure remedy for the yellow in peach trees: "One part of saltpetre to two of salt, placed close to the body of a tree before rain. This is said to be able to destroy any fungoid growth of vermin which may be infesting the root, but to act as an excellent fertilizer."

Diamond Cut Diamond.

M. Moyna, a Parisian jeweler, and a man of the highest integrity, died recently. An anecdote concerning him has recently been made current in the circles of the gay capital. M. Moyna was visited one day by a gentleman who brought him a diamond set of seals which he wished to sell. The jeweler saw the gentleman for the first time, but he recognized the parson as having been a well-known friend to his grand-daughter. He demanded the work, and informed the grand-daughter of the circumstance of the case. The latter after some reflection, ordered Moyna to give the diamonds back to the gentleman intact, together with 50,000 francs. "The husband will believe them false," she said, "and will not attempt to sell them again. Scandal will thus be avoided, and my granddaughter will not be robbed." So far well and good. But, a few months after, to M. Moyna's consternation, he received a letter from the same friend, telling him that he had sold the diamonds to a pawnbroker in the Rue de la Paix, and that he had been compelled to give up his diamond set to the pawnbroker.

When he discovered a flock of wild turkeys, he follows them a little distance to ascertain the direction they are going. Then he makes a rapid turn, and passes in advance of them, conceals himself behind a fallen tree, or in the lower branches of some leafy maple, and waits in ambush until the birds approach; then he suddenly springs on them and seizes his prey.

When the wild cat is caught and held a prisoner, he shows his agility to the domestic cat by purring and mewling so loud as to be heard at some distance. In the woods his caterwauling can be heard at the distance of a mile. He is not a very active swimmer, but is frequently found in the water, generally swimming in circles, and then suddenly leaping out of the water to escape from the dogs, in the chase.

The domicile of the wild cat is under hollow trees near the ground or sometimes twenty or thirty feet high.

Every attempt to domesticate the wild cat has been a failure. Dr. Buckland once made a trial with a kitten taken when only three weeks old. He says of it: "He was a most spiteful, growling, snapping little wretch, and seemed disposed to kill his mother and his brothers and sisters under our kind tutition. We placed him in a wooden box from which he was constantly striving to gnaw his way out. One night he escaped into the library, (which gave us some valuable lessons on the philosophy of patience, we could not so readily have found among our folios.) and left marks of his teeth on mutilated window shades. Finally we fastened him in a light chain, and had a small kennel built for him to the yard, where he was constantly indulging in his carnivorous propensities, by catching the young poultry, which he enticed within reach of his chain.

Thus he continued growing, if possible, more vicious every day, growling and spitting at every servant that approached him, until at last an unlucky blow put an end to his life, and with it to the source of annoyance."

## SCIENTIFIC

The Pneumatic Tinder-Box.—*Galician's Messenger* says: Some of our readers may recollect that about fifty years ago a philosophical plaything came into vogue which still holds its place in physical cabinets. It consisted of a small brass cylinder with a piston moved by hand. The latter, when provided inside with a small hook, is baited with a bit of tinder. The cylinder is then held firmly against the wall, and the piston violently driven in by the compression of the air the tinder gets ignited. The invention of this apparatus was due to a man of the name of Antonius Ruffo, a Veronese, who was Conservator of the Cabinet of Natural Philosophy at Rome. The discovery occurred as follows: The Abbe was making experiments with an air-gun so constructed as to require a wooden plug to be inserted in the barrel. It was found that when the piston was moved by means of a piston attached to the gun. While the experiments were going on, it was observed that after several successive strokes of the piston a smell of burnt wood became perceptible. As there was no other wood present, it was conjectured that when the piston was carbureted. The experiment was repeated with frequent strokes of the piston, till in the end the plug was violently expelled from the hole with an explosion accompanied by sparks, and the gun was alight almost at the hole itself, and was much more burned than the first time. The charged part had penetrated completely into the wood, while the outer surface which had been in contact with the hole had come out unscathed. This experiment was repeated several times, and each time the gun was alight.

Two USLERS.—Remember that a tablespoonful of black pepper will prevent gray or buff linens from spotting, if stirred into the water in which they are washed. It will also prevent the colors running, when washing black or colored cambrics, or muslins, and the water is not injured by it, but just as soft as before the pepper was put in.

Remember that the wings of geese, turkeys and chickens should be plucked before they are killed, as the feathers will stick to the skin, and when the feathers are plucked, the skin will be easily removed.

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